The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1872. NO. 164.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for his payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Doings of Our Law-Makers.

Revision of the Revenue Laws.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

Final Adjournment Set for April 4th.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 19, 1872

SENATE.

The joint resolution creating a commission to revise the existing laws was reported favorably.

The bill for the purchase of 5,000 additional copies of Bates's Military History was reported negatively.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Anderson, regulating the election of Directors in sub-school districts of Pittsburgh, which provides that when any ward is divided into two or more election precincts, said ward being one sub-school district, the election of each election precinct shall be only for school directors who shall be residents of their own precinct, and each precinct shall be equally represented; also authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate in the Ninth ward, Allegheny City.

Mr. Humphreys, incorporating the Allegheny Improvement Company; also giving Pittsburgh Councils power to equalize the valuation on taxable property. He moved to consider this bill.

Mr. Anderson objected, which prevented its consideration.

Mr. Warfel called up the bill providing rooms for County School Conventions, and regulating the salaries of County Superintendents at two dollars for every school and one dollar for every square mile in the county. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the House local option bill was made the special order for Thursday evening.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Increasing the number of directors of the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company; supplement for the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; supplement for Allegheny County Prison.

Mr. Rutan objected off the House bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

Mr. Gray introduced a joint resolution extending the time for final adjournment till Thursday, April 4th. Passed.

Afternoon Session—Bills Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up the Senate bill exempting the parsonage and lot of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh from taxation. Passed.

Mr. Graham called up the House bill incorporating the South Side Savings Bank. Passed.

The supplement for the Pittsburgh Women's Christian Association was passed.

Mr. Purman's bill incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. Humphreys objected off the House bill authorizing the construction of Wildwood avenue.

Mr. Strang called up the Constitutional Convention bill, the House having last week refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and moved a substitute giving the Convention ninety-eight delegates, thirty-two at large, sixty-six to be elected in the Senatorial Districts, two for each Senator, every elector to vote for one-half the number of delegates to be elected. Laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Senate bills were passed: Authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; incorporating the Florence and Ligonier Valley Railroad Company; authorizing the Cumberland County Court to reopen the judgment in the case of Paul Schoppe; authorizing the Allegheny County Treasurer to pay Godleib Faas, of Allegheny city, from the forfeited recognizance of W. H. Bellerhorst, the amount due him.

The following House bills were passed: authorizing National Tube Company of Massachusetts to purchase real estate in McKeesport, Allegheny county; increasing the compensation of the special detective of the District Attorney of Allegheny county to one thousand dollars per annum; increasing the salaries of Chief Assistant clerks in the Controllers office, Allegheny county; repealing the act preventing cattle, horses, sheep and swine from running at large in Allegheny county, so far as relates to Marshall township; establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Crooked Run, in South Versailles township; relative to county bridges in Allegheny county; incorporating Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Tunnel and Artificial Road Company; authorizing Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh to take possession of and use as a public highway a portion of the Temperanceville and Noblestown Plank Road; increasing the compensation of Road Viewers in Allegheny county; regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county. This bill authorizes the Treasurer to grant annual licenses on sufficient bond, with other lengthy regulations; authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to change the location of a portion of the Pittsburgh and Noblestown plank road in Scott township; authorizing the Oakland school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money; authorizing local option in West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North and South Versailles townships, Allegheny county. The House passed the Senate joint resolution extending final adjournment till April fourth.

A Grocery Store Billiard Room and Two Dwellings Burned in Sharpsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARPSVILLE, PA., March 19, 1872.

A fire broke out last night about one o'clock in a building owned by E. Young, and occupied by a grocery store on the first floor and a billiard room on the second floor, totally destroying this building and two dwelling houses adjoining, owned by J. McDowell and J. W. Crawford. Young's loss is $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the Lancaster Insurance Company of Lancaster, Pa. McDowell's loss is $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the North American of Philadelphia. Crawford's loss was $300, with no insurance. The billiard tables were owned by Fred. Heapburn; loss $1,000; insured for $700 in the North American of Philadelphia. The fire originated from a flue in the billiard room.

Losses by the Fire in Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 19, 1872.

The loss by the fire of last night and insurance, as near as can be ascertained, is about as follows: McCoy & Underwood's loss on stock, $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the Richland Mutual. The building was owned by Geo. C. Muscroft, loss about $4,000; insured for $1,200 in the Knox Mutual. Dr. Mitchell's loss on stable and one horse burned in the livery stable, $800; insured for $100 in the Richland Mutual. Four other stables were burned, on which there was little or no insurance. McCoy & Underwood had three horses burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fatal Accident Near Loudonville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., March 19, 1872.

A fatal accident occurred three miles from here this afternoon, at the raising of a building, one side of which fell, instantly killing a farmer named George Dungant, and badly wounding several others. Dungant leaves a wife and three children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Lockland, Ohio, on Sunday last, a negro named Ben Hyde beat his wife's brains out with an axe in a fit of jealousy. He had accused his wife of being criminally intimate with a colored preacher, and with having brought disgrace on her family.

A drunken man, a blacksmith, named Jos. Nelson, living twelve miles north of Sedalia, Mo., shot and killed his wife on Sunday, and then shot himself, inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was arrested and locked up. His wife had been forced to leave him in consequence of cruel treatment, and because she would not return and live with him he shot her.

The snow blockade in Nova Scotia continues, and the coal famine is severely felt at Halifax. The imperial Government is selling coal in small quantities.

The Union Pacific terminus difficulty remains unsettled, and the great bridge over the Missouri stands a complete and silent monument of architectural skill.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, as President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, has issued a call for a Convention on May 2d to nominate State officers and elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Five or six ticket agents and conductors have been arrested for "knocking down" or defrauding the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company and held to answer a charge of embezzlement before the court. Several employees have been merely discharged for the same offence, on account of having large families. The discovery was made by special detectives.

The railroad bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati was tested yesterday. Five locomotives, weighing one hundred and thirty tons, were used, occupying a space of two hundred feet. On the four hundred feet span the deflection was one and a half inches, and on the other spans it varied from one-half to one inch and a sixteenth, according to the length of span.

POLITICAL.

The Third Party Movement.

Republican Congressmen Solid for the Philadelphia Nominee.

Davis, the Laborer, Hard at Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1872.

The effort being made to manufacture capital for the Cincinnati Convention by circulating false reports from here, is an unmistakeable sign of weakness which is well understood in Washington political circles, but may not be abroad. A close canvass of the Republican side of the House to-day reveals the fact that every member will support the nominee of the Philadelphia convention. Efforts have been made to place Garfield and Dawes on the side of the Cincinnati convention, but these gentlemen indignantly repudiate the impression sought to be made. So far as the Republican side of Congress is concerned, the third party movement is dead.

Chief Justice Chase is in New York, insisting upon a Democratic Convention and a nomination by that body. He is fiercely opposing Judge Davis. The latter is working vigorously for himself, and is talking somewhat indiscreetly. He regards Trumbull as his chief rival, and says if the people outside of Illinois understood his trickery as well as it is understood in that State he would not be dangerous. The third party movement has set two United States Judges on the Presidential track. There is now serious talk of passing a law making the Judges of the Supreme Court ineligible to any other office. This may be necessary to preserve the purity and dignity of the Judiciary. A prominent and well known statesman of Massachusetts is authority for the statement that Charles Sumner cannot change the vote of a single town in that State against the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, has written no formal letter of acceptance of the labor reform nomination for the Presidency, and does not intend to. He remarked this morning that many good men had been ruined by writing poor letters, and he did not wish to place himself in that category.

Democratic Meeting in Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 19.—The Democrats held their first meeting of the campaign this evening, which was addressed by ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Comments of the Press on Premier Gladstone's Speech.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Northbrook, successor to Earl Mayo in the Viceroyship of India, will be banqueted previous to his departure for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The press of this morning, commenting on the statement made in the House last night by Gladstone relative to the reply of the American government to Granville's note, generally express the opinion that the communication of the Premier will create disappointment and apprehension throughout the country. The governments is urged to bring the present difficulty with America, arising out of the claims for indirect damages, to an amicable and honorable solution.

The American Question Again Before Parliament—International Congress Suggested.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords this evening Baron Redesdale said he had no wish to embarass the government. He thought that an expression of opinion on the part of this House would be useful. He therefore gave notice that he should introduce a resolve declaring that it is the common interest of all nations to decide whether, when belligerents have been reconciled and become one nation they can demand such nation of a neutral State indemnity for damages done one of the belligerents. Lord Redesdale added that if this resolve was carried, he should move an address to the Crown praying that an International Congress be called by Great Britain for the settlement of this question. Earl Derby gave notice that he should ask the Government what course it is intended to pursue with regard to the Treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he should bring to the consideration of the House the state of relations with the United States. Mr. Horsman reminded the House that he had already notified the Government of his intention to question it, and he begged for a reply now. Was Mr. Gladstone prepared to give Parliament assurance that in case fresh negotiations were entered on with the American Government, no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament? Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry he was unable to answer the question to-night. He had had no opportunity to give the subject the consideration it demanded, or even to consult with his colleagues. Mr. Horsman intimated that he should repeat the question to-morrow.

Serious Disturbance at the Rothschilds' Mines.

VIENNA, March 19.—The workmen in the mines of Rothschilds, at Wittelowin and Moravia, enraged at the non-payment of their wages, attacked the offices of the Superintendent, and gaining entrance they burst open the safe and appropriated the contents. They then demolished the building. The soldiers were called out and fired on the rioters; four were killed, fifty wounded and one hundred arrested. Order had been restored, but the mines are guarded by the military.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 19.—The first anniversary of the revolt of the Commune, yesterday, rather unexpectedly passed off without any manifestation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The Empress is ill.

VERSAILLES, March 19.—The Budget committee refuses to adopt Thiers's proposition to tax textiles. The question will soon be submitted to the decision of the assembly.

MADRID, March 19.—King Amadeus has sent the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Count Flanders. This collar is the same one which Ferdinand and Isabella gave to Columbus when he was made knight of the order.

HAVANA, March 19.—Subscriptions to the Mayo memorial fund already amount to a considerable sum.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92⅞. American bonds—5-20s, 62, 92¾; do 65, 93⅛; do 67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, March 19.—Rentes 85f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton strong. Red winter wheat number 11s 4d. Flour 25s2d. Corn 26s2d. Lard 47s 9d. Cheese 70s.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with north-westerly winds and clear weather very generally; falling temperature will continue to extend itself from the Upper Mississippi and upper lake region north-eastward and east over the Atlantic States; easterly to southerly winds will prevail over the western Gulf States, with pleasant weather.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1872.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Sidle, a cattle dealer of Union county, Ohio, indicted for forging the name of his father in 1869 for $30,000, and absconding to California, has until yesterday evaded the police by traveling over the country. He was held to await orders from Ohio.

The Wall street stores in Brooklyn, with a river frontage of 343 feet and a depth of 200 feet, were sold at auction to-day for $240,000.

The Receiver announces a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the depositors in the Eighth National Bank, Nassau street. It is believed the assets will cover fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the bank's indebtedness.

Erie fell in London to-day to 45½@46 for the protection certificates.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has indicted Lawrence and Fields, revenue officers, for taking bribes.

The report of the Health Board shows many cases of small-pox in private practice, of which it had no suspicion.

Typhus and Typhoid fever are prevalent in the House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn. There are forty-two cases now there, including four of the Sisters of Mercy, while another of the latter has died. Physicians are yet unable to check the disease, and the patients were removed to the county hospitals for contagious diseases. Six deaths have occurred in Brooklyn since the 14th inst., from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which has appeared to some extent in all parts of our city.

Subscription books for the monument to General Thomas will open May first. It is proposed to raise $100,000, or $5,000 from each of twenty States. The monument will be placed at Washington, West Point, or New York Central Park.

Lyman Beecher, eldest son of Rev. William Beecher, of Chicago, died in Boston Sunday.

At Jersey City the court decides that the indictments against the officials of that county were regularly found, and orders the trials to proceed.

The trial of Edwin M. Haggerty and William E. Bauich, the alleged counterfeiters, was shut down to-day by Judge Carlozo for trial on Monday next.

The Erie stock transfer books will be opened to-morrow.

The New Route to the Oil Regions.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—In the Assembly this evening a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to borrow $1,000,000 and subscribe for the stock of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad was passed. This is a new route to the oil regions.

New York Goshen Cheese.

Best in the city. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The War Against Subsidies.

Contest Over the Chicago Bill.

Important Land Cases to be Tried.

CITIZENSHIP TO BE CONFERRED ON INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1872.

The Everlasting Chicago Bill.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, spent the entire day upon the Chicago relief bill. Mr. Scott opened the discussion upon the constitutionality of the bill, and simply made the plea of a technical lawyer. While he was speaking Chandler and Ferry busily occupied themselves in lobbying amongst the Senators. Howe followed, and his whole effort was pitched upon narrow and personal grounds. His argument was that the measure was not necessary to encourage the rebuilding of Chicago, and that it would not confer relief upon the real sufferers by the fire. Mr. Wright, who followed, remarked on starting out that it was necessary for the character of the debate that it should be rescued from the narrow gauge in which it had been run by the previous speaker. After disposing of the objection that the bill was a measure of relief merely for the rich, he proceeded to answer some of the constitutional objections urged against it. He thought it rather singular that those who were most violently opposed to the bill should, only a short time since, have sought to amend it by adding Peshtigo and Manistee to its provisions. At this stage the Senate had become so wearied of the discussion as to be ready for a vote, but Chandler insisted on getting in his speech. This was simply one of his usual tirades. He railed against the rich men of Chicago, who were to benefit by this bill, and its rich newspaper press, which advocated its passage. In his own inimitable language, if relief was granted in the present instance, he should be in favor hereafter of reimbursing every man in the United States who might lose a barn or pig sty by fire. When Chandler finished Morrill moved a vote on his itemized amendment, which was lost by 36 to 8. Ferry then considering prospects for the immediate passage of the bill altogether too good, submitted his amendment appropriating to Chicago $400,000 from the public treasury, and took the floor for speech to kill time. His effort was a singular one for the United States Senate chamber. It had neither method, argument or arrangement, and was merely intended to stave off a vote. He read telegrams from Michigan fire sufferers and letters from private citizens in Chicago, protesting against the passage of the bill, but in no instance disclosing names. He also read a statement going to show the enormous wealth of the Chicago delegation, which, he said, came down here to lobby the bill through. In this connection he stated that one member of the delegation told him that he was compelled to come to Washington against his will, to lobby for this bill, although he was opposed to it, by sheer force of local sentiment. He also read Mayor Medill's letter to himself as instancing the threats and intimidations which were even brought to bear upon himself. At this point he read in full Mr. Dexter's letter, written last February, urging that the bill be defeated. He then read a subsequent telegram from Dexter, dated February 16, wherein the latter asserts that a great misunderstanding exists in Chicago as to what the bill is intended for, and also wherein Ferry is advised to continue the discussion of the bill, with the assurance that he shall not be misrepresented. Through all this stale platitude and recapitulation of former statements the Senate patiently sat, when a vote was reached on Ferry's subsidy amendment. This was also lost by twenty-three to fourteen. After some further scattering remarks by Chandler and Carpenter, the question then recurred on the passage of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, which was adopted by twenty-four to fourteen.

The committee then rose and reported back the bill for concurrence of the Senate. It was agreed before adjournment that the bill should finally be disposed of to-morrow. Time upon the bill is limited to one hour, which will be equally divided between Trumbull and Carpenter. It is anticipated, however, that there will be further discusion upon the amendment. Conkling has intimated his desire to amend the bill, and Chandler will move to insert Manistee. It is now conceded that the bill cannot be defeated. Although the attendance of Senators was light to-day, in many instances they were absent because they had paired off.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy

Was severely if not mortally wounded in the House this afternoon, and its friends concede to-night that its chances of success are very slender. The vote on extending the time for debate one hour longer, while not a decisive test, was a strong indication, and showed a majority of over twenty against the bill. The Democratic strength is evidently consolidating against it, and at the present rate of progress not more than half a dozen will be left in its favor by the time the vote is taken to-morrow. Quite a number of the Republicans are certain to unite with them—probably enough to defeat the bill. More interest is taken in this subsidy because it is the first of its class, and its fate will go far to determine that of the whole board of similar bills which will be let loose in succession if the Pacific mail passes. The victory over St. Croix and Bayfield last week has evidently encouraged the opponents of the subsidy, and they contend with much more vigor and confidence than when the bill first came up.

Witnesses in the Arms Investigation.

Secretary Robeson and Commodore Casey, of the Navy Department, have been summoned to testify before the House Committee on the French arms to-morrow, in reference to the sale of ten thousand Remington rifles from the Springfield Armory in February, 1871. Several suspicious circumstances in connection with this transaction have been reported, and the committee deem the matter of importance sufficient to be thoroughly investigated. But one or two other witnesses will be examined, and the committee will endeavor to make a report next week.

The Bowen Case.

Bowen, of South Carolina, arrived to-day to look after his contested election to the House. His case will be taken up immediately after the decision of the two cases now pending.

Important Land Cases.

The Supreme Court has assigned for argument April 15 the case of the railroads against the settlers on the land grants in Kansas. The question of title is involved, and property valued at twenty millions of dollars is said to be depending on the decision. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and General B. F. Butler are counsel for the settlers, and B. R. Curtis and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, for the railroads.

The "Globe" Job.

The Democrats voted almost solid in the House to-day for the *Congressional Globe* job.

Civil Service Bill.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, will ask to-morrow that the Civil Service bill, specially assigned for that day, shall be postponed for one month. This course is favored for two reasons: The supplemental report of the Civil Service board, with the President's recommendations, will be received and published before that time, and the legislative appropriation bill with the Senate amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars for Civil Service expenditures for the coming year will be returned to the House, and the discussion covering the Civil Service ground probably furnished. Mr. Garfield desires also to proceed with the appropriation bills, and to clear the field for action on the tariff.

A Military Prison.

The House Committee on Military Affairs was occupied to-day with the discussion of the plan for building a military prison for the discipline of all offenders from the army sentenced by court martial. The committee is practically agreed upon the wisdom of the measure, the disputed question being upon the location of the prison. Secretary Belknap at first suggested that David's Island, in New York harbor, be used for this purpose, but a later idea is to place the prison at or near Rock Island, Ill., where the convict labor may be employed in government work.

Declaring Indians Citizens.

Representative Taffe, of Nebraska, will soon introduce a bill declaring all Indians now in the domain of the United States citizens, entitled to the same rights and sustaining the same obligations under the laws as others. Mr. Taffe says he regards this as the only means of saving these Indians what they have left in Brooklyn, are willing to allow them, and their only salvation from early and entire extinction. The law will apply to the native inhabitants of Alaska, concerning whom Secretary Boutwell sent to the House to-day several documents, detailing the circumstances and reasons under which the Interior Department refuses to recognize them as Indians or expend appropriations in their favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1872.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The President sent a message to the Senate withdrawing all the large number of nominations of officers for promotion in the Quartermaster's Department which have been pending for some time, the object being, it is understood, to await a further examination of the legal questions involved.

ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The committee on the sales of arms and ordnance stores will meet again to-morrow morning, when the testimony of Secretary Robeson and Commodore Casey will be taken.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The following exhibit of our exports and imports for the calendar year 1871 is furnished by the Bureau of Statistics. The values are all expressed in specie. Imports, merchandise, $572,509,314; imports, specie and bullion, $47,399,415; total, $620,908,729. Exports, domestic merchandise, $446,542,607; exports, foreign merchandise, $14,780,007; domestic bullion and specie, $65,632,342; foreign bullion and specie, $12,009,128; total exports, $537,973,084. Excess of imports, $51,935,075.

PAYING FOR THE BONDS.

The United States Treasurer sent to New York to-day coin checks amounting to over two millions of dollars, on account of the third call of 1862 bonds.

EX-COLLECTOR MURPHY AGAIN BEFORE THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Custom House Investigating Committee resumed the examination of ex-Collector Murphy. Senator Bayard cross-questioned him at length. He recapitulated the circumstances attending his interview with John Bennett, which was brought about by Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bennett told him the majority of the men in the Greeley organization were placed there by him, and always voted as he directed. Murphy wanted to defeat Horace Greeley as delegate to the State Convention. He gave $200 at one time and $200 at another to Bennett through Bliss, for the purpose of giving suppers to working men belonging to that organization to keep them from going home. He asked whether Bennett did not tell him he must have money to get a gang of strangers out of the neighborhood to help defeat Greeley? To which question witness replied that he had no recollection of it. He had never encouraged such appliances. He was asked other questions, relative to plans for defeating Greeley, when witness replied that he left the details to Bliss, and it was his opinion that these questions were manufactured by John V. Gridley. Senator Bayard remarked that these were facts which may be established by either evidences. In reply to questions whether he spent his money for mere personal gratification to defeat Greeley, witness replied in the affirmative, "adding we are all human." Witness had no recollection of large discrepancies between the calculations of the Collector's office and the Naval officer's office, amounting in the aggregate to one million dollars in eight months, as testified to by Laflin. He might have heard of them. In response to Senator Casserly witness said he made no appointment at the instance of Senator Conkling. Three hundred removals were made while he was Collector, generally for dishonesty and others for inefficiency. On being asked the grounds on which removals were made, where they were not made for cause, witness said if the names of those who were not removed for cause were furnished him he could answer properly. The largest money he ever received was $10,000, but could not recollect the aggregate amount. He may have received $30,000 or $50,000 in moieties. The question was asked, "Do you consider that any man who had relations with Tweed, or any other of the Tammany Ring, was fit to stay in the office, and could not be regarded as faithful to the Republican party?" Murphy replied he could respect an outspoken Democrat, but a man professing to be Republican, and acting with the Democratic party, was a sneak and a traitor, whom he despised. He did not think that any man who professed to be a Republican, but who obeyed Tweed, was fit for office. Senator Casserly wanted yes or no to his question. Senator Pratt thought Mr. Casserly was too rigid on the witness, in requiring him to answer yes or no. The witness should answer in his own way. Senator Casserly did not think witness should be excused, even if the reins were drawn a little tight. Mr. Bayard remarked that when a question was put, and a categorical answer was required, witness might say whether he could or could not answer it, and then give his reasons. Murphy then answered Senator Casserley's question in the affirmative. Witness was further examined as to his purchase and sale of property by himself, Tweed and Connolly and Hugh Smith, and on other subjects, when the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Wisconsin Legislature Desires an Investigation.

MADISON, WIS., March 19.—The following joint resolution passed both houses of the Legislature to-day:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the members of the House of Representatives in Congress from this State are requested to bring to the immediate notice of the Congressional Committee now investigating the management and affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the contract recently made between said company and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company for the purchase of the road of the latter company from St. Paul to Duluth, and especially whether said contract of purchase is conditioned on the defeat in Congress of the bill to increase the grant of land to the State of Wisconsin in aid of the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to Lake Superior.

Destructive Fire in Altoona.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., March 20th, 1.40 A. M.

A great fire is raging here. The Logan House and other buildings have already been destroyed, and the flames are gaining greater headway.

Child Run Over.

A repetition of an accident which cost a man an imprisonment of several months and a trial in the Criminal Court about one year ago, occurred in Lawrenceville on Monday. The defendant in this case is a German named Frank Mousch. He was driving down Butler street at a fast rate of speed, when a little child, daughter of Mr. William Walton, of the Fifteenth ward, attempted to cross the thoroughfare. He allowed his horse and wagon to run over her, and as soon as he discovered the result of his recklessness he gave whip to his team and drove to his stables in Allegheny. He was speedily pursued by officer Fallbush, of Deputy Mayor Nichols's police, who arrested him and brought him before that magistrate. He was committed to await the result of the child's injuries. The little girl had one leg broken in three places, and her head cut, toes bruised, and received other injuries which render her chances of life extremely doubtful. It is about time that a stop was put to reckless driving, especially in the new districts.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher on Steamboats.

The Mobile *Register* of January 21, 1872, says: "During the last trip of the steamer Admiral, a lamp was broken, and the inflammable oil spreading over the deck, would have soon enveloped the noble craft in flames, but fortunately she was provided with Babcock Fire Extinguishers, one of which was brought into play, and in a short time subdued the fire. Little or no damage was done, the extinguisher doing its work quickly and most effectually." Geo. T. Carter & Co., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attention!

We desire to call the attention of parties who are desirous of securing a first class drug and prescription store, on reasonable terms, to the advertisement of Chas. Abel & Co., of 172 Wylie avenue.

Family Favorite.

Weed Sewing Machines in every style and finish, *do exactly the same range of work.* No one can tell what *it may be* a hefty months time than that within reach of the means of the poorest. Call at 116 Market street.

Double Thick Tobacco.

The best manufactured. T. C. Jenkins.

Successful.

The Weed Sewing Machine, since its advent in the "Family Favorite" style, has achieved a success beyond precedent. Improvements being constantly added to its already perfection, which already place it out of reach by its closest competitor. *Do not be persuaded to purchase a machine until you have examined the Weed*, and, *then*, if we cannot satisfy you, we will not feel injured if you buy another. JNO. Biggert & Son, 116 Market street.

MECHANICS, and all interested in new patents, should hear Wm. Bakewell's lecture on "Great Inventions," at the Rooms of the Christian Association, this evening.

Just received fifty head fine draft and pit mules. Inquire at D. Arnheim's, 5 Ninth street.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 WILL SECURE A HALF INterest in a light manufac uring business that will clear $2,000 per month. Security and cash able. T. H. HODGE, St. Clair Hotel, corner Sixth and Penn.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED Drug Store of W. H. Hill, deceased, is offered for sale on very re sonable terms. Will give possession April 1st. Apply to R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood street, or address Mrs. W. H. HILL, McKeesport, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS with good Boarding at No. 64 Penn street.

BOARDING—TWO NICELY FURnished front Rooms, in a good location, with Board, can be secured at 46 Liberty street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ENGINES AND SAW MILLS—H. W. BLANDY, of Blandy's celebrated Engine Work, Zanesville, Ohio, and Newark, Ohio, is stopping at the Robinson House.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10,000 TO LOAN—FIVE OR Ten Thousand Dollars secured by Bond and Mortgage on City Property for two or three years. Address Postoffice Box 743. Communications strictly private.

LOST.

LOST—CARPET SACK—ON WOOD street, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, a small Carpet Sack, containing Shawl, Night Clothing, &c. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Commercial office.

HERRING'S SAFES

IN CHICAGO.

What They are Doing Since the Fire!

We refer with pleasure to the following well known Firms and Institutions who have purchased from us IN CHICAGO SINCE THE GREAT FIRE:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.—6 Safes.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Co.
Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Co.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.
Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.—2 Safes.
Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co.—5 Safes.
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.—2 Safes.
Union Insurance and Trust Co.
Cook County Clerk of Superior Court.
Cook County Treasurer's Office.
Cook County Recorder's Office.
Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
Merchants' National Bank.
Chicago Gas Light Co.
National Bank of Illinois.
City Treasurer's Office.
City Controller's Office.
Fourth National Bank.
First National Bank.

D. B. Fisk & Co.,
Chenes Gossage & Co.,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
D. W. & A. Keith & Co.,
Cigar Brokers,
Simpson, Norwell & Co.,
Moylan, Daly & Co.,
Cahn, Wampold & Co.,
Went & Co.,
Webster Brothers,
Claghorn, Kitchen & Co.,
Hart Brothers,
Price, Kneeshlatt & Co.,
W. A. Hutters & Co.,
Day, Allen & Co.,
J. W. Dean & Co.,

William M. Hoyt & Co.,
Stewart, Aldrich & Co.,
Franklin, Mayo & Co.,
Ingraham, Corbin & May,
Farrington, Brewster & Co.,
Durrand & Powers,
Harmond, Meade & Co.,
Bendit, Fuller & Co.,
Goodrich, Briggs & Co.,
Grannis & Farwell,
James Kirk & Sons,
Fairbank, Peck & Co.,
L. Harbe & Son,
James M. Adsit,
H. F. Ranney,
H. Clausenius & Co.,

Geddes & Reid,
Follansbee & Son,
James Otis,
L. B. Otis,
W. B. Keen & Co.,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Kirtland, Ordway & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Wetsell, Sazro & Thompson,
T. B. Weber & Co.,
O. Thompson & Co.,
Greenfelder & Rosenthal,
Hayden, Ka & Co.,
Larrabee & North,
Edwin Hall & Sons,
Ureaar, Adams & Co.,

Miller Bros. & Keep,
C. T. Beal & Co.,
Lesley, Herron, Smith & Co.,
H. R. Cragin & Co.,
Kirk, Coleman & Co.,
Rogers & Co.,
Edwards, Bluett & Co.,
W. & B. Douglass,
Armour, Dold & Co.,
Lamont & Bregs,
A. M. Wright & Co.,
Hugh McLennan & Co.,
Kittan Brothers,
A. S. Hubbard & Son,
R. H. Stone & Co.,
Bacon & Co.,

Pope & Davis,
Nichols, Gibson & Helmer,
G. H. & L. Laflin,
J. W. Butler & Co,
M. Laflin,
George Armour,
Martin Andrews,
N. Matson & Co.,
B. F. Norris & Co.,
J. G. Ashelman,
Tappan, McKillop & Co.,
Tanner, McClellan & Tenney,
Hibbard, Rich & Noble,
Gay up & Peabody,
Story & King,
Chandler & Boynton,

George C. Fry,
Hinds, Edsall,
Page & Sprague,
Chase, Hanford & Co.,
Heath & Milligan,
French & Co.,
A. J. Latham,
Phillips & Brown,
Goggin & Shaffner,
Goldmann Brothers,
Alexander Geddes,
Allen & Mackey

One Hundred and Thirty-nine of their Valuables in HERRING'S Recent Terrible Fire in Chicago.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE STORE AND

HUTCHISON & CO.,

AGENTS,

CORNER WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

American Merchants' Union Express Co.—6 Safes.
Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.
Burlington Warehouse Company.
Union Rolling Mills Company.
Chicago Evening Journal.
American Bridge Company.
Cleveland Paper Company.
Hamlin, Hale & Co.—4 Safes.
Chicago Newspaper Union.
American Clock Company.
Allan Pinkerton—2 Safes.
C. H. McCormick & Co.
John V. Farwell & Co.
Western News Company.
Chicago Stove Works.
Grand Central Hotel.
Field, Lister & Co.
J. Y. Scammon.
Peter Schuttzer.
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C. & W. Reiff,
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H. & A. Kost,
Wm. H. Hoge,
James Morgan,
A. J. Averill,
J. C. Mitchell,
J. Junke & Co.
F. Sawyer & Co.,
Frank & Mass,
W. W. Strong,
Gilbert & Sampson,
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Haskins, Martin & Wheeler,
Hartt, Wait & Dodge,
Creighton & Rathbone,
James Stidsen,
Wilson & Hopkins,
E. D. Richardson,
Dawson & 9th old,
Fox & Howard,
Gerts, Lombard & Co.,
Foremax

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter from Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, the well-known Revenue Reformer, making certain corrections in the report of his argument before the Committee on Commerce, as printed in the COMMERCIAL of the 14th instant.

LEGISLATION by the French Assembly against the International Society is as silly as it is mischievous. That organization can only be made dangerous by repression. Persecuted into secrecy it may become a conspiracy; left alone it is as harmless as an ordinary Trade Union. Publicity is the one thing that will permanently keep it from developing into a political peril to every community in which it exists.

FORTUNATELY for the country, the attempt to receive the Bayfield land grab, even should it succeed in the Senate, will unquestionably be squelched by the House, which has planted itself squarely on the side of the people, to whom the public lands rightfully belong. But it would really seem as if those Republican Senators who are trying to resuscitate this bill upon the report of a Conference Committee, were determined that the party of which they call themselves leaders should go into the forthcoming Presidential contest hampered with all sorts of burdens imposed by their own mawisdom.

ANOTHER bite at the same old cherry. It is understood that a new attempt to secure the passage of an amnesty measure is to be made in the Senate to-day. The bill is reported to be quite liberal in its provisions, only one or two classes being excluded therefrom. A number of Senators, however, are said to hold that a Civil Rights bill should be first passed, and it is stated that a measure somewhat similar in character to Senator SUMNER'S bill, will be simultaneously pressed upon the Senate. Whatever the nature of the programme, it is earnestly to be hoped no more time may be wasted in discussion upon the subject. Several months have already been consumed in debates upon mere party topics, while the public business has suffered from postponement and neglect. The questions of Amnesty and Civil Rights have been discussed so repeatedly that it is next to impossible that new light can under any circumstances be shed upon them, or anything added to the various arguments already pronounced. If, as seems to be the general impression, an Amnesty bill will be passed before final adjournment, there would seem to be no reason why it should not be done at once, while on the other hand every day's further delay is impolitic and unwise.

IT is to be hoped that, before final action is had on the Chicago relief bill, now pending in the Senate, Senators will consider whether—leaving out of sight the question of the propriety of the measure—the beneficial effects originally hoped for from the bill will not be found to have evaporated during the two months which have elapsed since it was first presented. It is understood that the measure is without retrospective action, and since no rebate is to be allowed on material imported before its passage, very little pecuniary advantage would be reaped by Chicago builders in the event of its becoming a law, for the reason that before the importations made under its provisions can be rendered available, hundreds of business houses will be in operation, and the city stocked with the material which she needs for her reconstruction. Not a few persons practically interested in the matter are reported to entertain a decided opinion that it would have been better for Chicago had the bill never been talked of. More than ten days ago (according to our recollection), Senator LOGAN said it would be of no benefit unless passed within ten days. Senator FERRY'S amendment to give the actual sufferers by the fire a certain sum out of the United States Treasury, would seem to be the preferrable plan.

THE proposition for a new water route to unite the Mississippi river with the Atlantic seaboard, by means of a series of aqueducts and canals connected with certain navigable waters in the Southeastern States, is exciting a good deal of interest in that section. A large number of journals advocate the pushing forward of the enterprise, arguing that not only is the plan perfectly practicable, but that if the project is carried out, the saving to the people of the Southern States in freights alone would amount to several millions of dollars a year. This is all well enough, but before undertaking the construction of any artificial water courses of this character, sound policy would seem to demand that the great thoroughfares which nature has provided should be so improved as to be made at all times to afford a sure and certain transit to the sea. A canal below the frost line would be of little practical value if the commerce of the rivers above it, and upon which its success would almost wholly depend, is to continue liable to periodic interruption and discomfiture from low water, bad bars, obstructing bridges and other similar hindrances to navigation. Unless the Government takes hold of the work of permanently improving the channel of the Ohio river so as to insure a navigable stage of water all the year round, the execution of the project in question would be likely to prove time and money thrown away.

THE New York *Herald*, whose views upon the tariff question, while at times somewhat shifting have in the main been of a decidedly free trade character, has been studying the subject of the revival of our shipping interests; and, as in the case of the Hon. JAMES BROOKS, whose free trade theories gave way to protectionist principles in the recent House debate on the question of the commerce of the Pacific ocean, it has reached the sensible conclusion that the needs of the present day are very different from those of the past decade, and that the demands of the present require that the theories of the past shall be yielded up, however humiliating it may be for "consistency" to make the sacrifice. In a special letter concerning shipbuilding on the Delaware—its correspondent, after describing the twelve ocean-going iron steamships which are now in process of construction in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and dwelling on the enlargements which the shipbuilders of the Delaware are making in their resources and capacities—gives it as his opinion, arrived at after a careful investigation of the whole subject, made upon the spot, that if the duty were removed from English iron, so far from conducing to the general prosperity, it would compel every rolling mill in the country to cease operations, because English vessels would land iron at our wharves nearly ten per cent. lower than the cost of production here. He therefore holds that the duty should at least be kept up to its present point, and that if this is done, in ten years the number of rolling mills will probably be doubled, with a consequent decrease in the cost of production to a degree that will eventually render iron as cheap here as in England. All that the shipbuilders ask is that there shall be no further tinkering with the iron tariff in the interests of the two trades. More furnaces are needed to reduce the price of iron, and more rolling mills to decrease by competition the cost of the manufactured product. If the tariff is kept up they say they shall be able in ten years to build ships at a reduction from present rates of at least twenty-two per cent., and ultimately to make the Delaware an American Clyde. Congress would do well to bear these important facts and statements in mind when the tariff bill is fairly before it for consideration.

PECULIAR JOURNALISM.

By its courageous and masterly exposure of the Tammany Ring the New York *Times* rendered such excellent service to American society as greatly to enhance the credit of American journalism. Its achievement was a splendid exemplification of the beneficent influence which a newspaper may sometimes exert by defying the suggestions of caution and prudence. By treating the Tammany thieves and peculators as if they were fully found out and as if the fact could be proved, the *Times* frightened certain of their retainers into a betrayal of their secrets. It is mortifying to see how recklessly the *Times* has wasted the credit and influence which was the result of its brilliant success. Its managers seem to have become completely bewildered by their own fame as detectors of frauds and impostors, and to feel that in order to keep up the reputation of their journal, they must every week give some evidence of being busy if not successful in their vocation. The *Times's* attempt to injure Senator SCHURZ was manifestly an effort in character. The essay was the discourse of an unmasker, whose object was to strip off those disguises by which the genuine traits of the Missouri Senator were concealed, and to exhibit him in his proper nature as an impostor. The audacity of the assailant was evidently that of a man who feels that his own reputation for penetration in matters pertaining to second-hand wisdom was well established that his mere allegations required neither proof nor probability to secure them credence and effect. The long array of groundless and absurd charges did the Senator no permanent harm and hardly required the notice which he condescended to take of them.

Another of the *Times's* labors in detection was the exposure of Mr. MILLER, State Superintendent of Insurance. In a long succession of articles Mr. MILLER was assailed in the most direct and positive terms with charges, which if true, wholly disqualified him for the position which he fills. A committee having been appointed to investigate the charges, Mr. MILLER was completely acquitted of all blame, and it appeared that the editorial articles in which the charges were made were written by one F. W. BALLARD, who is engaged in the insurance business. The editor of the *Times* did not even know the name of the man whom he permitted to use its columns for personal defamation. In the *Times* office he was known only as F. W. BROWNING, and he now writes to the editor that, having heard the charges against MILLER investigated, he "has been gradually compelled to find that what he believed to be true and capable of being substantiated, can not be maintained by any legal evidence which he can produce."

END OF THE GRAY CASE.

It is not too late to say a word in the way of comment concerning the GRAY case, of which the final disposition or denouement was recorded in the COMMERCIAL of Monday. In spite of all presumptions founded upon or suggested by the successive evolutions of the affair in the past, the public may, with reasonable confidence, rest in the belief that it has at length been concluded, never to be revived in any form. The clergyman whose alleged delinquencies have for so many months been the subject of investigation in ecclesiastical courts or committees, and of discussion in private circles, has, by his own act, or at his own request, ceased to be a clergyman.

It is not at all remarkable that the case has excited so much local interest, or that rather decided feeling has been enlisted on each side of the matter in controversy. The fact is easily accounted for by the nature of the accusations in question, and by the natural and becoming sensitiveness with which members of a religious denomination regard whatever affects or may affect its good name and influence. With other possible or conceivable motives or sentiments that may have entered as elements of irritation into the discussion of the case, the general public have nothing to do. We refer to the subject at present simply for the purpose of warning against unfair and uncharitable inferences from Mr. GRAY'S voluntary surrender of his clerical position. This we may justly do without entering into any details, or reviewing the facts of the case, as some of those who draw the conclusions to which we allude, seem to found their judgment upon the notion that no purely creditable view of the situation on the part of Mr. GRAY is sufficient to account for the surrender. The notion certainly implies a rather narrow and vague comprehension of the difficulties and responsibilities of the ministerial office, as they are understood even by reflecting laymen. To the earnest preacher of the Gospel reputation for purity and elevation of character is literally everything, without which his labors are not merely useless but mischievous to the cause which he aspires or pretends to serve. If he is really sincere the mere thought that men and women, themselves pure and good, listen to his exhortations and prayers with a shade of suspicion that he is acting a part, must be simply horrible and intolerable. So much any honorable man readily understands. As a matter of fact all know that the influence of ministers is often lessened, by mere hints of evil carelessly whispered by irresponsible persons, and which are never made the subject of investigation. When loudly published and widely circulated and never completely refuted, to the satisfaction of personal enemies or of the most skeptical and uncharitable, it may be doubted whether charges of the kind are ever wholly lived down by the most earnest and devout preacher. Upon a character expected to be so invulnerable the mere charge seems a stain. Hence, though conscious of innocence, and enjoying a reputation which in a layman would be deemed highly creditable, a clergyman may yet feel that his prospects of professional usefulness have been darkened, and may naturally enough feel inclined to take refuge in secular pursuits from a position which subjects him to damaging and dishonoring suspicions. This may, however, be a very worldly view of the subject.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has permitted the publication of a private letter just received from England by him from CYRUS W. FIELD, concerning the differences of opinion between the United States and that country respecting the Washington treaty, in which he gives the English view of the matter, and states his belief that the crisis is much graver than is generally supposed; that the entire British people inflexibly insist that their interpretation of the treaty is the correct one, and that it is not likely they will ever submit to any other construction being placed upon it. It is not known, however, that Mr. FIELD enjoyed any special opportunities for getting at the true condition of English sentiment, ever and above those possessed by other people, and it is probable that the London correspondents of the New York press have given us quite as true a picture of the drift and tendency of public opinion in that country, as that which Mr. FIELD has painted in such gloomy colors.

RECENTLY the magistrates of Liverpool, England, resolved to try the experiment of curing public inebriation by the infliction of very heavy fines and publication in the local papers of the full names and addresses of the unhappy topers who came within their jurisdiction. Due warning was given, but seemingly without effect. The average of cases increased rather than diminished, and matters were quietly allowed to drift back into their accustomed channel. The fact is, habitual drunkards are incapable of arranging their reflective faculties; their moral sense is deadened; they do not realize the present nor care for the future. What matter to them whether the fine be five dollars or fifty, or why fear newspaper mention, when they are their own most scandalous advertisement? If there is really any remedy for this most frightful of evils it has yet to be discovered.

THE Investigating Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged improper traffic in diplomas by certain so-called "Medical Colleges" of this State, have completed their labors. The general character of the testimony offered before the committee has been of an exceedingly damaging nature to the institutions in question, and it is probable that the report of the committee, which will be prepared and presented to the Legislature as soon as possible, will recommend the revocation of their charters; upon which, it is to be presumed, that body will act before adjournment.

Letter from Mr. Edward Atkinson.

BOSTON, March 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your paper of the 14th contains a statement purporting to give the substance of a hearing accorded to me by the Committee on Commerce in relation to the question of free ships. Had your reporter been present, he would doubtless have given you a correct statement; as it stands, it is entirely incorrect.

Gen. Negley did ask me the question: "In what order do you arrange the great elements of national wealth?" My reply was: *first* "commerce and manufactures," neither did I proceed to say that I considered commerce of more importance than the manufacturing interests.

What I did say and do say is, that it is of equal importance to farmers and manufacturers that commerce should not be interfered with by restrictive or so-called protective statutes.

What I did say and what I do say is, that it would be decidedly better and cheaper for the country to pension the little force of men now engaged in the factories of English built ships, than to deprive of the opportunity to purchase ships on the Clyde, if they can be had there at the lowest cost.

I did not oppose Mr. Lynch's measure for a rebate of duty on material of foreign origin entering into the construction of ships, but, on the contrary, I favored it, but with it urged the free registry of foreign built ships, stating that some of our Boston ship-builders did not fear the latter measure if the former were granted.

In regard to the English agents, I simply doubted General Negley's statement in regard to a specific person being such agent, and that person has since informed me by mail of my doubt was well founded, and that General Negley's assertion was entirely an error.

Whether or not the English not only offer us ships at low cost, but support agents here to induce us to buy them, I have no knowledge, as I have always considered the silly talk about "British gold" too imbecile to be noticed.

I take no exception to General Negley's classification of the elements of national wealth into "agriculture, manufactures and commerce," but simply affirm that the interests of each department is harmonious with the other, and that neither can be restricted without harm to all.

When the manufacturers of iron, steel, cotton and wool cease to arrogate to themselves the almost exclusive right to the term "manufactures," the question will become more clear. The objection of the free traders to the protection (so-called) demanded by the makers of pig iron and raw steel is, that it is a demand made by a small section of the manufacturing interest to be supported or maintained at the public expense. Yours, very truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

P. S.—You will please bear in mind that I consider the manufactures of iron, steel, cotton and wool a necessity in and for the country, and believe the interference of the tariff to have prevented their further establishment and prosperity rather than to have been an aid thereto. E. A.

Gambetta is going to stump France. The payment of the Prussian indemnity must have pretty well stumped France already.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau has directed the commencement of suits against several national banks in various sections, for not having made correct returns of their profits, they having deducted local taxes from the total amounts of their dividends. The penalty is five thousand dollars in each case.

Out in Oregon, recently, a land slide occurred which carried a house and about twenty acres of ground a distance of a third of a mile, the house, fencing and land being unchanged and uninjured. Several persons were in the building at the time, but no one was harmed.

A Minnesta paper publishes statistics of the frontier fur trade, which show that deer, buffalo and all fur-bearing animals are rapidly disappearing, a proxy-file which will in all likelihood continue as Minnesota and the Western Territories become more densely populated. The period is probably not remote when the hunter will be compelled to look for such game among the unsettled wilds of British America, or the distant slopes of the Rocky Mountains

The largest iron casting ever yet attempted was successfully made a couple of weeks ago at the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the direction of Sir William Armstrong. It was an anvil block, weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons, to be used with a twenty ton, double action forge-hammer, for forging a thirty-five ton Armstrong gun.

PERSONAL.

The pianist liszt has just been placed on the pension list, to the very agreeable amount of six thousand florins a year, by the Hungarian Government.

Commander Etholen, of the Russian navy, has arrived in this country. One particular object of his visit is to establish a line of steamers between St. Petersburg and New York, stopping at intermediate ports. The Russian Government have allowed a large subsidy to the company which this gentleman represents. He wishes now to establish a communication between railroad and steamship companies in the United States, and to have two of the steamers built in this country, and carry the American flag, making it really a Russian-American company.

The many friends and admirers of Professor Huxley in this country will rejoice to learn that his health has greatly improved since he left England.

Stokes, who killed Fisk, told a New York reporter last Friday that his unfortunate victim was not nearly so bad a man as Jay Gould was and is. He says he never felt so bitter against Fisk as he did and does against Gould; that Prince Erie was not a bad-hearted man, and that Gould planned all the devilry and lirged Fisk on to its execution. The question arises—if he knew this all along, why didn't he spare Fisk and shoot Gould; or, at any rate, why not have shot Gould first? Stokes will weaken his defense badly if he keeps on talking to reporters.

Mrs. Matilda Heron-Stoepel has gone to California to contest the will of Henry Herbert Byrne, a well known lawyer, who recently died in San Francisco. She claims one-half of his property by virtue of a marriage with him, solemnized in 1854. Whichever way the matter is decided, Mrs. Stoepel can scarcely gain much by the motion. The subsequent marriage to Mr. Stoepel either invalidates her claim on the estate of Mr. Byrne, or renders her liable to the charge of bigamy.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

They have hit upon a new way of selecting delegates to the National Convention in Alabama. The State Central Committee has directed the holding of conventions in each district, which shall select the district delegates to the National Convention. The district conventions are to be held on the 15th of May.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, says the universal demand of the Republican party seems to be for the renomination of President Grant, and he approves it. This is the more notable, inasmuch as the nomination of Gov. Noyes over Ben. Wade last year was claimed to be a triumph of those opposed to Grant.

The Columbia, South Carolina, *Phœnix* says that the New York *World* "does only harm in misleading public opinion in the North, when it allows a South Carolina correspondent to say that the people of the South are perfectly willing to vote for Chase or Sumner, or anybody else, in opposition to Grant."

The reports from New Hampshire and from the town elections in New York are having their effect in the South. The Nashville, Tennessee, *Banner* closes a long article, reviewing the political situation, thus:

"Every turn of the wheel shows the waning influence of dead partyism, and more especially that there is no longer magic nor magnetism in the Democratic name. This is the lesson which New Hampshire teaches people capable of learning and willing to learn. It will take the most Republican of Liberal Republican tickets to beat Grant, and then, at best it is a hair-and-neck race. Democratic organization, on paper, adds no earthly strength to it, holds one Democrat or Irish voting for Grant who chooses to do so. Southern Democratic organization is still worse. No matter how Republican the ticket, or how nonsegal—like the Democratic label kills it at the North, which is to be the battle ground. We do not say we will not support the Cincinnati Liberal ticket zealously. But we do say that support will be by the Democracy in its "unorganized capacity"—kept well in hand by its leaders, as those leaders themselves insist—will inevitably elect GRANT. Mark the prediction."

The same paper says that it knows the National Democratic Executive Committee will call a National convention, but will not undertake any of the National Conventions of other organizations or parties, and, it will not be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The action of the State Republican Convention of Rhode Island was a discouraging set back to Mr. Greeley. On the day before it met it was warned by the *Tribune*, that any indorsement of the Administration must be equivalent to a repudiation of Senator Sprague, by whom the malign influence of the White House kept in the shade and would continue to for four years longer, if President Grant was re-elected. Yet, with this awful certainty staring the Convention in the face, it sustained "Grant and Colfax" with unanimous enthusiasm. All the Sprague money and all the Sprague men were powerless to avert this terrible catastrophe.

Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Fenton, Tipton and Schurz are said to meet in significant conclave at each other's houses, there to mature their great conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican party. Very well authenticated rumor has it that Mr. Sumner inclines favorably toward that distinguished son of toil Judge Davis, but that certain leading Democrats who have been consulted find it difficult to gulp the nomination, sugar-coated though it be with that of the eminent New Jersey Bourbon, Joel Parker. Some of the Republican malcontents also dislike to yield their preference for Mr. Trumbull, and hint that he and his friends will not be lightly thrust aside if they do try to Cincinnati. The sanguine talkers on the outside of the insurgent camp loudly declare that the verdict of New Hampshire will unite all the elements of the opposition, but possibly it may—unite them in a conviction that the cards the several factions hold are not strong enough to enable them to play successfully into each other's hands in this little game of anarchy and coalition.

SOMEBODY who has paid more attention than most people care to do to the predictions of unrecognized prophets, publishes a number of the most extraordinary of those which, according to the soothsayers themselves, are to have their fulfillment during the present year, together with a detailed statement of the grounds on which the events are foretold.

I. A frightful civil war will be waged between the three great parties of France—legitimists, republicans and Bonapartists. This war will certainly take place within the year 1872.

II. Paris will be destroyed after terrible struggles wherein blood will flow in streams.

III. The Comte de Chambord will be declared King of France under the title of Henry V.

IV. There will be a civil war in England, Italy and other States of Europe.

V. The civil war in Europe will be quelled by Henry V.

VI. The Pope will be restored to his dominions by Henry V.

VII. Alsace and Lorraine will be restored to France.

VIII. The French under the command of Henry V. will march through Europe as conquerors, and even penetrate into a portion of Asia.

IX. Ireland and Poland will be freed: England and Germany will return to orthodoxy, and Islamism will be destroyed.

X. A great battle, called "the battle of the birch tree," will be fought, in which Henry V. will annihilate the armies of Russia and Prussia.

These various predictions have been made in sundry ways and at sundry times during the past four or five hundred years. The Comte de Chambord is now, we believe, about fifty-two years of age, and has waited something like forty years for the ascendancy of the white flag and the blossoming of the Bourbon lilies. Whether these multudinous victories which appear to await him will be regarded as a sufficient reward for his fidelity to principle, we can tell better after he has won them.

IN the last number of the *British Quarterly* Lyed Ameel Khan Bahador, of the Indian Civil service, contributes an article in vindication of Mohammedanism. The spirit of toleration, which marks the present era of universal enquiry, is forcibly illustrated, when an influential, semi-religious review thus permits free discussion of a faith and practice heretofore looked upon as almost heathen.

A CHICAGO mechanic has invented a machine for making copper type by a cold pressure process. The value of copper is about three times that of ordinary type metal. The type made by this process, it is said, will last ten times as long as the old cast type. It is a curious fact that hardly any improvement has hitherto been made in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.

PAUPERS BURNED TO DEATH.

Destruction of the Montgomery Alms House—Three Paupers Burned to Death.

On Thursday evening, at about nine o'clock, fire was discovered in what is known as the medicinal department of the Alms House, on the second story, which was soon communicated to the other parts of the building, resulting in the total destruction of the entire structure. At the time there were about fifty-six inmates in the building—three of whom were burnt to death. Their names are John Gray, Henry Simon and Jonathan Schotts, all paupers. The Alms House is situated on the north side of the Schuylkill, about two miles above Phœnixville. The new Alms House, now in course of erection and under roof, within about two hundred yards east of the old building, escaped injury. As there were no means of saving the building, all efforts were directed to save the lives of the inmates. It will be remembered that the barn belonging to the Montgomery county Alms House was destroyed by fire a year or so ago.

Atmospheric Poison.

The spring sun calls up something beside the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth turbid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Periodic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of an singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency? The answer is simple, to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the phisique that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combating these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body, and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, anti-bilious and antiseptic products of the Brandie Kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing the tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopoea.

JURUBEBA,

JURUBEBA,

A POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

A POWERFUL TONIC AND

PERFECT DEOBSTRUENT.

It is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Spleen; will remove all obstructions of the Uterus and Urinary Organs, strengthen the debilitated Stomach and, I testify, restore impoverished Blood, allay Nervousness and Intermittent Fevers, and animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic Temperaments.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent.

No. 84 Market street, cor. Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POTASH, IN CASKS,

CASTILE SOAP, Genuine,
BLUE VITRIOL,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC,
GUM SHELLAC.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

Military Academy,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.

Session Opens April 3d, 1872.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English; in preparation by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.

For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,

President Penn-sylvania Military Academy.

MASSACHUSETTS

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Entrance Examinations, June 25 and October 31. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts.

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS: IN THE Court of Common Pleas, No. 135, June Term, 1872.

William H. Lemon vs. Frederick G. Weiss and Thomas Hodgkiss.

And now, to wit, March 16, 1872, upon the hearing of the case, the Court decree a dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between LOUIS WEIDERHOED, Executor of the last will of Augustus Hani, deceased, and Thomas Hodgkiss, of Allegheny, appointed Receiver.

By the Court, JOSEPH BUFF,

Prothonotary.

All persons are hereby notified that on and from March 16, 1872, the firm of Lemon & Weiss, in pursuance of the above decree, is dissolved, and that all claims due to said firm will be collected by them, and all claims against the said firm will be presented for payment and settlement to him.

LOUIS WEIDERHOED,

Receiver of the late firm of Lemon & Weiss.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS. In the matter of THOMAS BAKEWELL, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a Second Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in said District, on the 27th day of APRIL, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said District, at which time proceed to the 27th and 28th Sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
THOMAS J. BURCHFIELD,
Trustees.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Sesquicarbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it nearly tasteless, but with the most celebrated brands of "Sow Castile" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, or any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The name and purity of our raw material, "Trona," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for the manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the presence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Knox Seed and Implement House.

Headquarters for reliable Garden and Flower Seeds, Egyptian Beet in stock, nine mixed Lawn Grass Seed, for gentlemen's places, a specialty; Seed Potatoes in variety; Seed Sweet Potatoes; Onion Sets, Prime Clover and Timothy, &c., at market prices.

Following Catalogues sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive Catalogue or Hand Book of Seeds; Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only; Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

Successors to W. W. KNOX, successor to J. KNOX, 1vths No. 137 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARE, SHINKLE & HOWELL,

21 and 23 WEST SECOND ST., CINCINNATI,

Wholesale Dealers in

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

A full stock constantly on hand at Lowest Market Prices. MWF

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

Ladies' Muslin UNDERGARMENTS,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

RETAIL.

We have Just Received Another Very Large Lot of the above Goods, consisting of

NIGHT DRESSES,

TOILET SACQUES,

CHEMIES AND DRAWERS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Popular Prices.

Ladies' Corsets,

Fine French and American made, Plain and Embroidered. Also, Full Lines in the different grades of

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset,

BARGAINS ON COUNTER TO CLOSE OUT

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY.

Notwithstanding the Recent Advance in the Cost of these Goods, we continue to offer Full Lines of

Best Makes at Last Season's Low Prices

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ATTENTION SHOWN TO ALL.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

SPRING GOODS

OPENING THIS WEEK.

Piques, Croquets and Satin Stripes.
New Styles Lace Veils.
Bridal and Black Dotted Net.
Hosiery—Cotton, Lisle and Balbriggan.
Gloves—Kid, Lisle Thread and Silk.
Fancy Colors for Children.
Spring Suits for Ladies and Misses.
Corded Silks, in all new shades.

THE NEW

DOLLY VARDEN

HOOPSKIRT AND BUSTLE.

The "Reception" Hoopskirt.
New Hamburg Embroideries.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS.

WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory,

G. A. MUNDORFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Siding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with neatness.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS..... LEVI DILLON.

Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,

Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRIED LIMA BEANS—ONE BARREL prime Dried Limas, just received and for sale by the quart or bushel, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

TO BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS

At Wholesale.

Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.

Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.

A. W. Erwin & Co

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JUST OPENED.

EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG,

LATE EUWER & LONG,

Have Removed from their old stand, No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny, to their new and commodious Room,

No. 150 FEDERAL STREET,

Where they will exhibit to their friends and customers a fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

150 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Two Doors from the Diamond.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.

JEWELRY.

15 PER CENT. SAVED

BY PURCHASING YOUR

PLATED WARE

AT

S. M. ORR'S

JEWELRY STOR

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, A. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1872.

The discount market is irregular to-day. Some houses experience an increased demand for loans, while with others the applications were only moderate. The regular bankers are in most cases restricting their favors to depositors, or those to whom they are under obligations, and outside parties meet with no encouragement at these institutions. The offering of paper in the open market is only moderate and good names are placed without much difficulty at from 10 to 12 per cent. The bank rates are from 10 to 12 per cent, according to the character of the paper and the value of the account. Maturing paper is generally promptly met, though there is some demand for renewals.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$73 25
Exchange National Bank	73 00
Citizens National Bank	72 75
Tradesmen's National Bank	122 00
Wyle Avenue Savings Bank ($17 paid in)	40 00
Homestead Bank	58 50
Hand Street Bridge	58 50
Ewalt Street Bridge	58 50
Columbia Oil Co	18 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108	108¼
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	117	117	117

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾
United States 6 of 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¼
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	115¼
Central Pacific Railroad	
Current Pacific	115¼

Erie still excites attention, but it seems to be the struggle between the English factions for control and not the value of the stock that causes the advance. It is semi-officially announced that the earnings of the road within the past six months have been at the rate of $22,000,000 per annum; in the face of which statement appears the fact that the floating debt during this time has been increased over $8,000,000, if we may believe the last official statement published before the new board came in. It is said that Messrs. Bischoffscheim & Goldschmidt have made arrangements to furnish all the money the funds necessary to provide for this floating debt. If this statement is correct, we have in addition to that the following facts in favor of the theory that the recent movement, by which the new directors came into power, was in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western party: *First*, It is conceded that McHenry has a heavy interest in Atlantic and Great Western, and, in a word, that he is known as the principal of that company's ruin. *Second*, That Bischoffscheim & Goldschmidt are his agents and bankers in London. *Third*, That Gen. Sickles came over here as McHenry's agent, which, we believe, is not disputed. *Fourth*, That the coup d'etat of last Monday was carried out under Sickles' supervision. *Fifth*, That a part of the new directors put into the board are officers of the Atlantic and Great Western, and some of them are known as the representatives of McHenry, and are also directors in the "United States Rolling Stock Company," the London bankers of which are Bischoffscheim & Goldschmidt—which is another of McHenry's schemes. In the light of these facts, and there are other considerations which confirm them, we cannot avoid the belief that Erie will steadily advance as the Atlantic and Great Western movement. It is possible General Dix, and some of the new members, are labouring under the impression that they are not in McHenry's interest, and it is impossible that their scheme can succeed if by a part of the press has made it necessary that the scheme should be disowned, as, if it were admitted, there is not a holder of the stock in either here or in Europe, who would not bolt against it. It is possible too that the McHenry party, having got the advantage of an inside position, will buy a sufficient amount of stock to control the next election. If they do that, they will then be entitled to control the property, and we shall be the last to complain. The objection which we make to their recent acts is that, in point of fact, they are no more entitled to control the property now, or when they came in, than are any other number of outsiders. Two weeks ago they held less than $10,000,000 of the stock, the Heath & Raphael party holding nearly $50,000,000 here and in Europe.—*Bulletin.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Gold	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	71¾	72	72	72	72
West'n Union Tel	70¾	71¼	70¾	70¾	70¾
Cumberland	35	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	61¾	62	62	62	62
Adams Express	73	73	73	73	73
Wells-Fargo Ex	75	75	75	75	75
American Ex. bonds	73	73	73	73	73
United States Ex	73	73	73	73	73
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	27¾	28	28	28	28
Reading	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Central	114		114		114
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	134		134		134
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & North'n	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do. preferred	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do. preferred	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do. preferred	87	87	87	87	87
Ft. Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	112		112		112
Do. preferred	120		120		120
Boston, H'ford & E	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Harlem	110		110		110
New Haven	134		134		134
Central Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Union Pacific	11 30		11 30		2 30
	16 30		16 30		16 30
Tennessee State bonds	66¾		66¾		66¾
Do. new	67		67		67¾
North Carolina, July	36		36		36
South Carolina, April	37		37		36¾
Missouri sixes	90¾		90¾		90¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the various closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾ Lehigh Valley R. R. 67
Phila. and Erie	26¾ North Penn'a R. R. 49¾
Lehigh Navigation	41¾ Catawissa R. R. pref. 30¾
Catawissa	46¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n 16¾
Oil Creek & Alley'y R.	36½ Reading 57

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been rather light, and of fair quality. Advices from New York and Philadelphia are better, and a number of buyers from the former place are here. The market presents more activity than is generally the case at this time of the week. Quite a number of droves have changed hands at figures a little higher than our last week. The feeling is good and the market closed firm at the following prices: For extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $7; prime, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs steers, $6 to $6 25; common to medium $5 to $5 50; stockers $4 75 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs are fair to-day and in quality about the same as last week's arrivals. The demand is not as heavy and some hogs were left over unsold. The feeling is not so good, and prices on all grades are about 10c per 100 lbs lower. Trade ruled slow, and closed a little weak at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia $5 40 to 5 60; prime Philadelphia, $5 15 to 5 25; Baltimore $5 00; Yorkers, $4 60@4 75; common $4 50 to $4 55.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day are rather heavy. The number of buyers in attendance about as usual. The market opened with the feeling a little dull and inclined lower. Sales were made slowly of most of the offerings at prices about ½c lower than ruled last week. Unless the runs continue heavy prices will soon recover. Following are the rates current for the different grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 5½ to 5¾; fair, $5 75 to $5 15; prime, 5½ to 5¾; $5 15 to $5 35; medium, 5½ to 5¾; $5 to $5 15; common, 5¾ to $5 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 19, 1872.

REMARKS—The early part of the day was one of continual snow storm, but in the afternoon the sun shone out brightly, causing the snow of the morning to disappear, and the evening gave tokens of coming spring. We have few changes to note in market values, prices ruling generally uniform. We may here say that wheat is a shade lower, but other cereals find a comparative dull market. Cheese is still in light supply and prices firm at quotations. Groceries are very active, with large sales reported. Bacon and provisions quiet and firm, with a good demand reported. Flour unchanged in price, with figures tending lower. Butter is still held firmly up to quotations. Eggs are no lower, and the probabilities are that they will not be until after Easter. Following are the wholesale rates:

ASHES—We quote: Soda ash, common, 6¾@7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; nitrate soda 5½@c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—Sales good winter at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; fancy $5@5 50; common $1 50@2 50; receipts 662 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 7½@8c for country; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00. BRANDS—Prime Navy meets with ready sale at $2 25 @2 50 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 @2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 0 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The market under increased receipts is easier, though not quotably lower. Strictly choice country rolls 30@32c; 3@5c poorer; choice roll packing 28@c; receipts 47 pkgs.

BEANS—Easy at $2 00@prevision.—Receipts bacon, fierces, 40. Prices unchanged and the market reported fair. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; dried beef 9½c; Factory 19c; rib sides 9½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾a 11c; canvassed 12c; mess pork $14 00@14 50; sausage 10¾c; lard in fierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do kegs 11c; do buckets 11¾c; pigs feet $2 10 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Receipts 24 boxes. Prices firm at the following figures: Goshen at 16c; Factory 19c; no Dairy in the market. Sweitzer 15a16c.

CLOVER—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a 12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 75.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21c ₱ gallon, with demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $17 als ₱ bbl; cultivated $12@13. Demand active.

CEMENT—Iesmon's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50 as 75; Johnston ₱2 25; Hoosac Hydraulic $4 50 as 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 8a9c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; old safe, mixed 7¾a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half do $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 10@12c for new.

EGGS—The receipts are large and prices weak, strictly fresh are held at 20a22, but we have heard of sales as low as 18c.

FLOUR—Receipts light, being only 854 bbls. Prices are unchanged and we quote as follows: Minnesota extra, white wheat, bbls $5 90; sks $6 @; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $5 20; sks $7 90; Morning Glory, red winter, sales $7 80; sks $7 60; Diamond, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 ₱ bbl; good $8 ₱ bbl; bakers flour $7 @@7 85.

FISH—Sales reported at the following figures: Lake herring $5 25 ₱ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $18 00; extra No. 2 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $5 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. New Labrador, split, $5 50; do round, $6 50.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported very active and prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23½c; Java & Laguayra 28@30c; Rio 21½c; Maracaibo roasted coffee, loose and in one ½ packages, 28c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Rolled, crushed, granulated and powdered 12½c; A 12c; extra C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; off sugars, choice 11½c; good to prime 10¾a11c; fair Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good do; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; Red Head 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 50c; common 45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 28c; pure ground 24c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

CRACKERS—The following are the rates of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	300	Rye, sacks	500
Corn, sacks	8,730	Barley, sacks	240
Oats, sacks	1,384		

Wheat is a shade lower, and we quote red winter, in car lots, at $1 51a1 60; white $1 60a1 65. Oats unchanged in price, with sales car lots at 46a48c ₱ bush for mixed to prime. Corn quiet and held at 50c; sales 3,000 bush. Rye—little doing in the way of sales; the nominal rates are 94@95c. Barley—Steady, light and market bad and dull; we hear of some sales of fall at 88a85c; spring 75a80c.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $19a22; extra choice timothy hay $22a23 ₱ ton.

HOPS—We quote: 71a 81 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 40a 44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $290@295.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 80a85c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 75a80c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Shoulders $1 75; Belfast white $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 al 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; unbolted corn meal $1 50.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at inquiry per lb.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 ₱ bbl; store $2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 15a17c.

POTATOES—Prices declined; purchasers command 75a80c ₱ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25 as 50; flax seed $1 80@1 85.

SALT—Car load at $2; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½@5 ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 4@5c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@93 $1 06; proof rectified $1 @al 05; rye and corn $1 @al 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $2 @@ as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues to drag along slow y, presenting nothing very new or important. In regard to prices, they continue to rule about the same those current at the last general review. The difficulty in the oil regions continues. Producers and refiners have not yet come to a proper understanding.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates for the various deliveries were Spot 9¼c; March 9¾c; B. O. till July 1st; B. O. all year 12c. Our dispatches will furnish the figures current in the oil regions.

REFINED.

Prices continue weak, being very unsatisfactory. We quote as follows: Spot 21c; March 21c; April 22c; May 22c; June 24c per gallon for oil delivered East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 19.—The *Courier* says: There was very little doing in the market to-day. Following are the sales:

1,250 bbls upper road T. P.	3 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 05
300 bbls lower road spot	3 07½
500 bbls lower road spot	3 10

NEW YORK, March 19, Closing 18.—Crude in bulk is offered more freely; we quote at 9¼a9½c; refined is inactive and dull at 22a22½c; Philadelphia market lower and dull; sales 3,000 bbls refined, for home at 22½c.

OIL CITY, March 19.—Market quiet and little weaker, ordinary on lower road $2 60 ; 47 gravity, at Oil City, $2 80@3 00.

LOUISVILLE, March 19 —Market quiet, very dull at $1 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 19.—Market firm and quiet at $2 62a3 00.

TITUSVILLE, March 19.—Market quiet, spot nominal at $2 55.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Market quiet; spot 21c; April 22½c; May 23¾; cases 26½c; crude 11½c;

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, March 19.—Market dull at $3 75. No transactions.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Petroleum nominal at 22 a22½c. Crude 12¾c; spot very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—March 21c; April 22½c; May 22½; crude 11¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 19.—Market quiet and dull at $2 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 19.—Market quiet and dull at $2 60.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 19.—Market quiet and nothing doing, and we hear of no sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R D Dunbar	Cochrans & Scott	168
Geo W Huff	Cochran's Siding	376
T P Miller	Davis & Irwin	234
J Blashfield	Model Oil Works	134
Wm Stewart	Star Oil Works	222
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Cochran's Siding	456	Star Oil Works	222
Model Oil Works	74	Sunbeam Oil Works	134
Davis & Irwin	244		
Total			1,066

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., Mar. 19, P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 18, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

S. Kirkpatrick & Logan, 118 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 154 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 577

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

March 18.—The market is unchanged and firm. The rates delivered to consumers are 22c per bush. for Ohio river; 26c for Ashland and Raymond City, and 28c for cannel. There is not enough Pittsburgh here to warrant quotations, and many of the dealers are only selling to their regular customers. The river is again rising at Pittsburgh, and bags are entertained that there will be sufficient water to let out a fleet of boats.

Wool.

Parties are traveling over this county endeavoring to make engagements for the forthcoming wool crop, offering sixty-five cents per pound for the clip. That is the highest figure offered, so far as heard from. In Belmont county buyers are offering sixty-two cents, and in Knox sixty-five.—*Gazetteer (O.) Times.*

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,511; making the supply since Friday 4,383, 2,000 cars required; 1,200 left over. Market opening and active at prices 5c higher than last week; sales at Town's scales 5c to 5¾c; at $5 62½; 77 Illinois steers, 1,093 to 1,427 lbs, $5 75 to 5 85; 40 Michigan steers, 1,000 lbs, $5 75a 5 90; 15 Indiana steers, 1,039 lbs, $5 75; 42 Illinois, 1,250 lbs, $5 90. Sheep—receipts 600, making the supply since Friday 3,000, against 5,200 last week; market not yet opened; sale 173 Michigan sheep, 92 lbs, $5. Hogs—receipts 3,000; total supply since Friday 18,000, against 17,300 last week; prices about 5c lower; sales 157, 155 lbs, at $4 50; one deck, averaging 159 lbs, $4 50; one deck, about 200 lbs, $4 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The dry goods market is more active and generally steady and buoyant. Ubla ca 6-4 bleached sheetings are reported 37½c to 37½c; Adriatic brown sheetings firm at 14½c; do 36-inch 12½c; Allendale 4-4 at 9½c; do 34-4 do 9c; do 10-4 do 25c; City Mills 10-4 do 35c; Clark yard wide do 15c; Indian Orchard Improved 40-inch 14½c; 36-inch 12½c; do B, 12½c; do C, 11½c; Standard brown drills 15½c; Massabesic do 14c; paper cambrics 12½c for plain, and 14½c for high colors; fancy prints 11½c; Tycoon and Imperial moire 25c; Stearns' Oriental 5-yard alpaca braid 18c; Goodf's do 16c; Star do 9c; and Clark's O. N. T. and J. & P. Coates's imported six-cord spool cotton 70c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 19.—Beef cattle—receipts 464. Prices the same as last week, but not so firm at the close of the last market at Brighton; sales of choice at $10 25a10 50; extra $9 25a10 00; first quality $8 25a9 00; second quality $7 25a8 00; third quality $5 50a6 75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,000; trade less active; sales in lots at $4 50a6 50 each; extra $7 00a10 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings 21½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 21½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton weak; sales 7,000 bales; quotations nominal; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 21¾c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@110⅜.

NEW YORK, March 19—P. M.

MONEY.

Money very stringent at 7 per cent, gold to 1-32.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold weak at the opening at 110, closing at 109¾a 109⅞. Loans from flat to to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $25,750,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113¾
Coups, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	108
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	112¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern securities generally firm.

Missouri sixes	90	Virginias, old	53
Tennessees, old	66¾	North Carolinas, old	38¾
Tennessees, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	23
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened steady with Erie again the principal feature. Opening at 49, by noon it reached 51, was steady at that price for some time, then advanced to 51⅝, declined to 51¼, advanced to 52⅛, and closed at 51⅝. During the afternoon the entire market sold off. New York Central went down to 94¾, Lake Shore 92¾, Northwestern 78½, R. H. and R. 6, and Ohio 45. The market closed dull and heavy. Large purchases of Erie for foreign account have agitated the market with exchange, and to-day there was a decline in rates, closing with a very unsettled feeling.

Western Union	70¾	New Jersey Central	112½
Quicksilver	35¾	St. Paul	59
Adams Express	97¾	do pref'd	79½
Wells, Fargo & Co	75	Wabash	42
American Express	73	do pref'd	88
U. S. Express	46¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Pacific Mail	61¾	Terre Haute	25
New York Central	96¾	do pref'd	60¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	89¾	Chicago & Alton	112
Erie	50	do pref'd	120
do pref'd	79½	Ohio & Mississippi	29
Harlem	110	C. C. & C	88¾
do pref'd	125	Burlington & Quincy	135
Reading	91¾	Canton	72½
Mich Central	114	Panama	94½
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern	78¾	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref'd	92	C. P. Bonds	102¼
Rock Island	113	Union	91¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—A speculative demand and prices higher for spring; No 2 at 91¾ cash, $1 02¾ under April. Corn—No 2 mixed firm and ½ale higher; 36¾a 37¾c, cash; 37a37½c, April. Oats—No 2 firmer and ½c higher; No 2 at 32½c. Rye firm; No 2 at 47½c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 59c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and higher; mess pork active at $11 75a11 80 cash, and $11 85 seller April. Lard firm at 8 50c cash, and 8 60c seller April. Bulk meats pickled cut at 7½@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾a5c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; clear, 6¾a 6¾c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and lower at 84a84½c.

HOGS—Active and firm at $4 25a4 65; dressed quiet at $5 10a5 12½.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outsides.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector..... R. M. Abrams.....Brownsville.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
General Knox.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Marietta.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
General Knox.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
West Virginia...P. Dalzell.....Geneva.

Monongahela—Five feet and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail, S. & M., 5 P. M.
Marietta and Parkersburg Packet, 4 P. M.
Portsmouth—Granite State, W. H. Kerr, 12 M.
Cincinnati—Keystone State, G. L. Brennan, 12 M.

Boats Announced.

Fort Benton.....E. H. Durfee.....Coulson.
Fort Benton.....Western.....Coulson.
New Orleans.....Exporter.....Williams.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet and falling. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was active, a large amount of merchandise being shipped.

THE Wm. Cowan is coming with 2,200 tons of iron ore.

THE steamer J. R. King was launched at Belpre, Ohio, last week.

CHEAP.—Coal at St. Louis is selling at eleven cents per bushel.

THE steamer Esperanza's cabin is being extended and decidedly improved.

THE towboat Comet, Capt. Hare, is on her way up with 1,500 tons iron ore.

THE R. P. Walt broke a shaft in White river, and has laid up for repairs and new shaft.

IMPROVING—Captain Thomas H. Golding, and will soon be able to be about. Glad to hear it.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stolt, left for Zanesville with a very large passenger trip.

CAPTAIN Alexander Brady, late of the St. Charles, will command the Robert Mitchell the present trip.

THE Tidal Wave carried 1,115 bales of cotton from Ozark out of Arkansas to New Orleans, last Wednesday.

THE May Flower smashed a cylinder a few days since, in Ouachita river, and went through to New Orleans on one wheel.

BEHIND TIME.—The Wheeling *Register* announces the steamer Arlington aground at Glasshouse eight hours after she had passed Wheeling.

A large number of bodies, victims of the wrecks of coal, sunk by the Webster ninety miles below Louisville, has been raised.

BOATS are sometimes detained in the Louisville canal on account of the draw of the bridge being closed when a train is due.

THE Evansville *Journal* says that "negotiations are pending for the purchase of one-half interest in the Kate Kinney, by parties in this city."

THE steamer Esperanza, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is announced for Fort Benton direct. A fine opportunity for furnishing goods that way.

A LETTER written by Captain J. G. Isham to Capt. John A. Williamson, from Washington, reports favorable progress with the new steamboat law.

THE average collected at Louisville for two weeks ending March 16th: City wharf, $681 50; Portland wharf, $369 80; Strader wharf, $228 45. Total, $1,279 75.

THE hull of the Belle Vernon will go on the docks Wednesday. Harvey Janes will build her cabin, and she will be ready for business again in about two weeks.

THE Court has confirmed the sale of the Point Pleasant, West Virginia, Marine Railway property, and the purchaser, Mr. W. Fry, will go to work at once to put it in a condition to build and repair boats of every description.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. REA is prospecting for the building of a boat 200 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 6 feet depth of hold. She will be a stern-wheeler, and is intended for the Carter Line of St. Louis and Red river packets.

THE splendid sidewheel passenger steamer Juniata, Captain Sidwell, will leave as per notice this day, at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Capt. H. Darlington, takes her departure this day, 12 M., for Wheeling and Marietta. The boats are well found in every respect, and is a great favorite among passengers and shippers. The clerks are Messrs. Caldwell and Darlington, all pretty nice men.

BOATS for sale at New Orleans. The following steamers are advertised for sale by the United States Marshal: the Richmond, Sabine, Henry Aimes, Julian Bebee, Ida and Cornelia. The steamers Ida and Katie, which are now in possession of the United States Marshal, will probably soon be relieved.

The Thompson Dean may be a very good boat, and Captain Pepper may be an ordinary commander, but that the boat or commander excels all others on the western waters is rather too much "pepper" to be taken at one dose, even in pepperine times. There are plenty of captains living who could learn the Thompson Dean commander various things about boating. One thing is very evident, the sooner the Captain learns a little modesty the better.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Bejmer B & Co, 25 brls barytes. Jones & Laughlin, 1 iron plane. Woodworth & D, 10 brls apples. M'Fiaccus, 3 rolls leather, 7 sacks do. Hartley, McKee & Co, 1 bale packing. S. H. Baird, 1 brl sugar, H Jenkins, 100 brls flour, 29 brls pickles, 45 cases pickles. P Sellers & Co, 50 tres lard. Vangorder & Spowder, P Sellers & Co, 50 tres lard. Vangorder & S, 5 baskets cabbage. Henry Shuerman, 2 cars stone. R. Brank & Co. 2 casks iron, 1 brl do. J & W Rufnm, 20 brls bi dust. Marshal K & Co 240 sks wheat. G Gaugel'sh, 1927sks malt. Scott & Gisel, 282 sks oats. Myers & Armor, 62 do do. Frazer M & Co, 197 bdls paper. Walker, Cooper & Co, 1012 ds & Co, 197 bdls paper. Walker, Cooper & Co, 1012 ds & Co, 197 bdls paper. Walker, Cooper & Co, 1012 ds shoulders. H. Cordier, 4 cars staves. McCullough S & Co, 5 sks rags. D F Huffman, 1 wagon. Wright Mcleod & Co, 70 brls apples, 2 do eggs. Houck, Mc & Co, 2 brls eggs, 40 sks flour, 4 brls apples, 7 tubs butter. B Pinum, 9 brls dry hides, 1 bdl hails. Duff & Son, 2 sks clover seed, Mullin & M lot old iron.

Michael Geis, 4 bbls meat. Atwell & Loe, 18 bbls flour, Johnson & Calvin, 20 bxs soap. James Orrien, 2 bbls bacon. Lake Bros 1 cask cheese. Dalzell & T, 1 bbl lard. Groff B & co, 2 car lime. Bejmer B & Co, 3 pkgs butter. Mellor & H 1 piano. Haworth & D, 3 pkgs mdse. J J Pettitt, 10 bales tobacco. Beatty Bros & Co, 1 car lime. Dalzell & T, 1 bbl lard. Groff B & co, 2 car l

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Unusual Scene in the House of Commons—Sir Charles Dilke Creates a Sensation—He Asks for an Investigation as to the Royal Expenditures, and Has One Supporter Only.

LONDON, March 19.—A remarkable scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night, when Sir Charles Dilke's resolution to investigate the expenses of the Crown came up. The Speaker called upon Sir Charles for an introduction to the motion of which he had already given notice. Viscount Bury rose to a question of privilege. As the Members of Parliament had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and her successors, and as the member from Chelsea had avowed openly that he was a Republican, he wanted to know if, with proper respect for the honor of the Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without repudiating. Here Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts, and there was much confusion on all sides. The Speaker, as soon as the House was brought to order, said he saw nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing the member from Chelsea to proceed. It was no part of his (the Speaker's) duty to interfere.

Sir Charles then rose to put his motion amid great excitement and a storm of groans and cheers. In a firm and moderate tone he called attention to the civil list and then moved for returns showing the duties of all persons to whom he makes his report, copies of such reports for each year since the accession of Victoria, warrants issued by the treasury, with specifications of the classes in which the savings arose, and to which accounts those savings were transferred each year; also, returns showing the income and expenditures of the Crown from the Queen's accession to the present year, the amounts charged on estimates for fees, on installations, for robes, collars, badges, royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages to funerals of the royal family, expenses of coronation, journeys of the Queen, building and rebuilding palaces, court ceremonies, allowances to trumpeters, waiters, yeomen, marshals and chamberlains and for services of royal yachts for ten years, and, finally, returns of incomes from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and of the total amount paid to the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles having succeeded in reading his motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, proceeded to support it in a set speech. Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the house, in the galleries as well as on the floor, during its delivery, and the confusion was at times so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible. He opened by saying that, possibly, the motion he offered was unprecedented. It was time, therefore, that a precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced sinecures and useless offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principles of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in the public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for Royal yachts, for his late Majesty, William IV., was a sailor King. Now we maintain four vessels of this description—for what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated Palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually. He admitted that he had made the charge that the Queen paid no income tax; this he had since learned was not true. He therefore retracted the charge, and acknowledged that he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the civil list showed an increase of £10,000 and that the tax payers believe that a large portion of the money was wasted.

Auberon Herbert, member for Nottingham, seconded the motion. The House had all the time been noisy and tumultuous.

Mr. Gladstone rose when order was resumed, and the members became attentive. Mr. Gladstone contradicted positively the statement that the civil list had increased. He corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. One who assumed to instruct the public, he said, must at least be accurate. He denounced as mischievous the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and hinted that the success of his motion would be equal to the success of that speech. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone urged the House on every ground to reject it.

Auberon Herbert endeavored to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and cries of "O, divide." The Speaker insisted on the preservation of order, when all the conservatives and many liberals left the chamber. Herbert attempted to continue his speech. He declared a preferred a republic over monarchy. Here interruption commenced again. Three attempts were made to count out the House.

Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in the visitors' and reporters' galleries, in violation of the rules. The galleries were cleared, but were soon afterwards re-opened. After several attempts to adjourn, and various dilatory motions, the House divided with the following result: for the motion, 2; against, 274. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1872.

SENATE

The bill to substitute compound interest notes for legal tenders was reported adversely from the Finance Committee.

The Chicago relief bill was taken up and discussed. Various amendments were voted down, and finally the substitute reported by the Finance Committee was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 14. The final vote on the bill will be at two o'clock to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. RANDALL got unanimous consent and had passed a resolution calling for information relative to the case of J. E. Howard, a native of Philadelphia and a citizen of the United States, who has been unjustly arrested and condemned to be transported by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to a penal settlement in Africa.

The bill relative to the capture of the rebel iron clad Albemarle was passed.

The bill providing for publication by contract of the proceedings of the forty-third Congress was debated at some length.

The House went into committee of the whole, and took up the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment for a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was discussed. Without reaching a vote the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In Chicago yesterday, John McDonald, from Toronto, was crushed into a shapeless mass by a tree falling upon him.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the payments by railroads to the State during the late confederate money, were illegal, and that the indebtedness must be paid in greenbacks. The roads owe large sums, and the decision will relieve the State financially. The Court has also decided that citizens are not responsible for cotton destroyed by order of the Confederate military authorities.

Later advices from Mexico represent that General Trevino's defeat near Zacatecas was worse to the revolutionists than first reported. While the battle was progressing 1,000 men revolted and joined Rocha. This created a panic, resulting in the rout of the revolutionists and the capture of Trevino's command, with all their material of war. Gen. Cortina attacked the revolutionists near Camargo, defeating them and capturing many horses and men.

STATE POLITICS.

At the city election in Erie on Friday the candidates on the reform ticket were elected by handsome majorities.

The election in the Fifth Senatorial district on Friday resulted in the election of William B. Waddell, the Republican candidate, by a reduced majority.

The Republican candidates were generally chosen in the municipal election in Titusville. Dr. Roberts, of torpedo fame, is the Mayor elect.

"There is scarcely a doubt," says the Franklin *Citizen*, "that Hon. I. G. Gordon will be the Republican nominee for Judge of Supreme Court. Such a result would be hailed with joy in this part of the State. No more able man has been named as a candidate, and as the west concedes the nominee for Governor to the east, the east should reciprocate by heartily supporting Judge Gordon."

C. C. Boyd is the Senatorial delegate, and Thomas M. Walker and J. R. Hall Representative delegates from Erie county to the Republican State Convention.

The Conferees from Delaware and Chester counties met on Friday last, and selected E. E. Moore, of Chester county, Delegate to the State Convention, and Hon. John M. Broomall, Presidential Elector.

The name of Dr. John H. Gilson, a gentleman well-known throughout the State, has been mentioned favorably in connection with the office of Auditor General.

Almost Roasted Alive.

A man named Hugh Richardson, who had a heavy load of whisky on board, undertook to sleep it off on an ash pile at Stein's coal-tipple, near Mansfield, on Monday. So thoroughly intoxicated was this man that he did not notice that the ashes on which he sought repose were but the outer covering of a smouldering lot of hot cinders. He did not long lain on the pile before he began to squirm and groan, but such was the combined effect on him of the whisky and the gas from the cinder pile that he was unable to move. His groans, however, attracted the attention of a railway watchman who was in the vicinity. The latter immediately rescued the man from his perilous position, but not before he was severely roasted about the back, arms and legs. He was removed to his home in the vicinity, where he is receiving proper medical attendance.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of a bake oven in the rear of a frame house on Ohio street, near Sherman avenue, caught fire, and the flames communicated to the house and burned a considerable part of the weatherboarding. The firemen were promptly on hand, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

DR. JAMES KING will deliver a lecture in the chapel of the Pennsylvania Female College, East end, to-morrow evening, on "Darwinism." A general invitation is extended.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 14th, 1872.

	Cents.
Douhauser, John, Akron, O., (2)	6
Universal Life Insurance Co., New York	3
Homer, Colladay & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Rodgers, Wm. H. H., New York	3
Pollock, Mrs. Emma K., New York	3
Little, Charles, Waterford, Pa.	3
Bingler, John R., Lexington, O.	3
Robb, J. W., Mt. Calmon, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 19, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	6	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	3	1
Memphis, Tenn.	0	5	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	1	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	1
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	1
St. Paul,	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	2	8	0	0

"Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Oil Works Partially Destroyed.

About one o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 64, corner of Penn and Twenty-eighth streets. Repairing to the vicinity our reporter discovered that the Empire oil works, on the corner of Thirty-third street, between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the river were on fire. A large shed covering about half an acre of ground and containing a large number of oil barrels, some empty and some full, was destroyed. Immediately in the rear of this shed the contents of a benzine tank were devoured by the flames. On Thirty-third street, just below the railroad track, a refining room was destroyed, with all the machinery therein. At three o'clock this morning the buildings were yet on fire, although the firemen had the flames under control. At one time the Commercial oil works were in great danger, but the wind veering round they escaped.

It was impossible at the scene of the fire to learn any particulars of a reliable nature as to the origin, or extent of the fire, or, indeed, as to who owned the works. One man who had been employed at the burned works maintained, when questioned by the reporter, that "he had worked for several months at the place but did not know than one of the refinery or who owned it." There was considerable stupidity manifested by several individuals whom our reporter questioned, and who undoubtedly could have told more but for a foolish belief that some persons entertain, that if they furnish a reporter any news they expect to be arrested on the spot.

The ownership of the works destroyed is attributed to Stewart & Co., yet others maintained that Richart & Co., and others, Weisenberger & Co. were the proprietors. Be this as it may, no one at the fire this morning could tell anything that would be worth repeating to our readers.

The loss will be considerable, but to estimate it in dollars at the present writing would be as hard a task as to guess new made conundrums.

It is said that the alarm was struck about an hour before the big bell responded. This will be inquired into to-day.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Many times during the season the most accomplished performers connected with the stage have played at the Pittsburgh Opera House to dismal lines of empty benches. Money enough has not been taken into the box office to pay the current expenses of the management, and Mr. Ellsler has found his earnest endeavors to minister to the better kind of public taste a disheartening failure and the cause of constant loss. Mrs. Gilbert has swelled the tolls on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city—the road then belonging to the State—a position which he filled for a number of years. Mr. Wells, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, he was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, but was defeated by Colonel Sam Black. It was claimed at that time that General Hamburgh was fairly elected, but that he was, in some way, defrauded of the honor. About twenty years ago he removed to Allegheny, where he resided up to the time of his death, with his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Kennedy. He was twice married, four children of the first marriage still surviving him, namely, Col. H. A. Hamburgh, U. S. A.; Charles Hamburgh, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Mary Ingraham, also of Pittsburgh. Gen. Hamburgh attained a ripe old age, and of late years, being favored with an excellent memory, took great pleasure in conversing with friends of the times long since gone by. He was a contemporary of the late ex-President Buchanan and other distinguished men of the old regime of Lancaster, and was well acquainted with their public and private histories, and all of whom preceded him to the grave.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

The Iron Bridge Project Abandoned—A Wooden Truss to be Erected—Cost, $360,000.

After long deliberation on the part of the stockholders, it has been determined *not* to replace the Monongahela suspension bridge with a new iron structure, on the plan some time since adopted, but to build instead a substantial wooden truss bridge, at a cost of about $360,000. The main objection to the Iron bridge is contemplated, was its great cost—almost double what it is now proposed to expend. It was determined, at a recent meeting of the stockholders, to erect a Howe or Burr truss bridge, of the following dimensions: Cartways, twenty-two feet wide and twenty-two feet high; sidewalks on each side, five feet wide; the cartways will be one foot wider than the present ones, and the sidewalks three feet wider. The channel span will be one hundred feet wider than at present, and the floor of the bridge will be elevated fifteen feet above the present level, giving ample headway for steamboats. The bridge, of course, will be covered—the intention being to use tin for the roof. The plans are now being prepared, and it is said that for strength, durability, and beauty, the bridge will not be surpassed by any one in this city. It will be strong enough to carry the heaviest loads that may be put upon it; and, by the use of light and ornamental lattice work, between the floor of the cartways and the roof, will present a neat and airy appearance. It is to be regretted, that, in our Iron City, we cannot have a first class iron bridge to span the Monongahela, but the stockholders claim that it could not be made to pay. It is gratifying to know, however, that they promise the public something really handsome in the way of a wooden covered bridge.

KILLED ON A CURVE.

Crushed on the Pan Handle.

Yesterday morning, that short curve on the Pan Handle Railroad at Cork's Run, was the scene of another fatal accident. An unknown man, at least as far as the present writing not identified, came to his death almost instantaneously. From the evidence developed at an inquest held by Coroner West, yesterday, it was developed that the deceased was walking on the track where it rounds the curve referred to, as a train approached. He stepped from the track on which the train in advance of him was coming, and upon the other. It so happened, however, that a train was approaching in this direction also, and before he could get out of the way, he was run over and the whole crown of his head taken off. On his person was found a pocket book, containing the name of Wm. Oneman, in account with Wm. Wright, of Noblestown, blacksmith. It is supposed that deceased is Oneman. In his pocket was a carpenter's rule. The deceased wore a black soft hat, black coat, blue pants, and a new pair of shoes. The remains were brought to the city and placed in Bierbauer's undertaking establishment for identification. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The Special Term—Eighty Criminal, Twenty-five Civil and Eight Bankruptcy Cases.

The special term of the District Court of the United States, for the Western district of Pennsylvania, will begin in this city on Monday, April 1st. The trial list, prepared by District Attorney, has already been printed, and is quite a lengthy one. There are eighty criminal cases, twenty-five civil and eight cases at issue in bankruptcy. Judge Mc[illegible]ess has been gaining steadily in health for some weeks past, as has also Mr. Swoope, and the probabilities are that the term will be sufficiently prolonged to enable the Court to dispose of most of these cases.

Either Found or Stolen.

Yesterday afternoon a man giving the name of Charles L. Howard entered a clothing store on Sixth street and selected a suit of clothes of the value of thirty dollars. In payment therefor he tendered a check on the Third National Bank for fifty dollars, signed J. Biggert & Sons. The gentleman did not think that all was right and sent the check to Biggert & Sons for approval. Here it was discovered that the check was all right, but that it had been lost or stolen, together with an overcoat, by a gentleman named E. Sedgwick, a traveling agent. Howard was arrested and committed for a hearing. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon he was brought before Mayor Blackmore and given a partial hearing. He stated that his late home was in Boston, and that he was on his way to Chicago. The check and a railroad ticket, he maintained he found in an envelope lying on the floor of the Union Depot. He disclaimed all knowledge of the overcoat. In answer to the Mayor's query, why he did not, like any honest man, take the check to the bank and hand it over, if he found it, he replied that he was hard up and needed some money to get home. The Mayor committed him for a further hearing to-day, and hopes to have the overcoat turned up in the meantime. The owner of the check and the railroad ticket had his property returned to him, the Mayor waiving his right to put the gentleman to the trouble of remaining in the city to prosecute the case.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Allegheny Republican Club—Permanent Organization Effected.

The Union Republican Club of Allegheny city, convened last evening in the Select Council chamber, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock, by the temporary President, a Hobson, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. D. L. Smith moved that the club now proceed to elect permanent officers.

Mr. Megraw moved as an amendment that the election be postponed until next meeting. Carried.

Mr. John A. Myler, from the Committee on Hall, reported that the Committee could secure the Hall over the Second National Bank, and asked further instructions. Mr. Myler also stated that a large frame building would be erected in one of the Diamond squares for a Fair, which building could be purchased at one half the price of the lumber, and which could be used for holding mass meetings in the coming campaign. On motion the Committee was instructed to rent the Hall.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the action of the meeting in postponing the election for permanent officers. The motion prevailed, when the following gentlemen were elected by acclamation:

PRESIDENT—Hugh McNeill.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Theodore Myler.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—James Walker.

TREASURER—Arthur Hobson.

A Treasurer having been elected a large number of the members paid their initiation fee.

Mr. Myler moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate nine Vice Presidents, one from each ward, and report at next meeting. Carried. The Chair appointed Messrs Myler, Dilworth and Warner were appointed.

Mr. Smith moved that a Finance Committee, to consist of one from each ward be appointed by the Chair. Carried.

Mr. Smith now stated that a citizen of the Third ward was present, who was formerly a Democrat, but had signified his intention to fall into the Republican ranks, and join the club. The gentleman alluded to, the speaker said, was Isaac Sterns. He then moved that Mr. Sterns be allowed the floor.

Mr. Hobson—I move that the gentleman first sign the constitution and pay the initiation fee.

Mr. Sterns now came forward amid tremendous applause, signed the constitution, paid his fee, but declined to make a speech. While the gentleman was thus engaged, cries of "The Republican flag of the Republican club," "The first gun," etc., were heard.

Mr. Smith moved that circulars be printed, and that the members be notified through the mail when meetings are to be held. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

General Frederick Hambright.

The Lancaster, Pa., *Express* of Monday thus speaks of the death of General Hambright: A telegraphic dispatch from Allegheny this morning announces the death, in that city, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, R. T. Kennedy, Esq., of General Frederick Hambright, at an advanced age. General Hambright was a native and a resident the greater part of his life of this city, occupying many prominent public positions by election and appointment. Very early in life he attached himself to the Democratic party, and adhered to that faith during his long career. In the war of 1812 he was among the first to respond to the call to arms, and marched to the defense of Baltimore. Ever after he took a warm interest in volunteer military organizations; was for a number of years captain of the Jackson Rifles of this city, a corps which gained an enviable reputation throughout the State for proficiency in the manual of arms and marching. From 1821 to 1824 he was sheriff of Lancaster county, and some years after was elected collector of the tolls on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city—the road then belonging to the State—a position which he filled for a number of years. During the breaking out of the Mexican war, he was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, but was defeated by Colonel Sam Black. It was claimed at that time that General Hambright was fairly elected, but that he was, in some way, defrauded of the honor. About twenty years ago he removed to Allegheny, where he resided up to the time of his death, with his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Kennedy. He was twice married, four children of the first marriage still surviving him, namely, Col. H. A. Hamburgh, U. S. A.; Charles Hamburgh, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Mary Ingraham, also of Pittsburgh. Gen. Hamburgh attained a ripe old age, and of late years, being favored with an excellent memory, took great pleasure in conversing with friends of the times long since gone by. He was a contemporary of the late ex-President Buchanan and other distinguished men of the old regime of Lancaster, and was well acquainted with their public and private histories, and all of whom preceded him to the grave.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Forty-Eighth Session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference—Closing Session—The Ministerial Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

Conference met at eight o'clock and occupied a short time in religious exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. D. Hess.

The first disciplinary question, "Who are admitted on trial?" was taken up, and the following who were recommended in due form, were admitted: Joseph E. Wright, Casatus M. Wesley, Sylvanus Lane, Theodore K. Eaton, Wm. B. Riser, W. D. Starking, John A. Wright, Solomon Kiebler and Harlan Appleton.

Rev. E. Birkett was at his own request granted a superannuated relation.

Rev. Mr. Bracken stated that there were some irregularities in the case of Rev. Mr. Gregg, transferred from the Missouri Conference. On motion the matter was referred to the Presiding Elder of the Barnesville District.

The Bishop announced the following committee on orphanage:

Ministers—W. A. Davidson, C. A. Holmes, S. H. Nesbit, W. Cox, A. B. Leonard, R. T. Miller, S. Crouse.

Laymen—J. W. F. White, Joseph Walton, Jacob Miller, J. W. Waller, Dr. J. Murray, John Hunter, A. Hunter, John F. Drake.

There being no further business to transact the Bishop announced the following appointments "as our bodies part," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. T. M. Hudson.

THE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Simpson said that before he proceeded to read the appointments he desired to express his thanks to the brethren for the fraternal love they had shown him. The appointments, he said, had been made with the utmost care that could be bestowed upon them. The best that could be done was done. He did not expect that entire satisfaction would be given. There must necessarily be some disappointment in these ministerial changes, but they had been arranged in the fear of God and for the best welfare of the church. He said that in some instances the expressed wishes of the majority of the Conference in regard to the stationments, he said, had been complied with. In the instances referred to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Conference in regard to the work to which they had been appointed for the ensuing year.

The Bishop then read the appointments as follows:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—S. F. MINER, P. E.

Liberty Street—J. E. Gardner.
Ames Church—R. R. Andrews.
Temperanceville—R. T. Miller.
Manchester—A. B. Holmesghead.
Charters—T. Storer.
Knowlson's—L. H. Baker.
Washington—J. Wilkinson.
Robinstown and Fayette—J. R. Keyes.
Moorestown—N. M. Steeper.
Georgetown—Jos. Gledhill, M. C. Harris.
Weisburg—S. H. Cravens.
Brankin—R. Hall.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Claysville—J. Smith.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Davidson—Jos. E. Wright.
Peters Creek—G. H. Edwards.
Mt. Washington—M. S. Kendig.
Washington—A. B. Nicholson.
Shousetown—J. Dillon.
Pittsburgh—Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Liberty Street Quarterly Conference.
A. L. Latshaw—Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—HIRAM MILLER, P. E.

Wesley Chapel—Geo. W. Cranage.
Trinity—John McCleary.
Carson Street—E. Williams.
Birmingham—L. McGuire.
Western Church—David Hess.
Pine Run—W. P. Blackburn.
Monongahela City—S. H. Hickman.
Monongahela Circuit—James Mechem.
Elizabethtown—John Hunter.
California and Greenfield—W. Johnston.
Brashville—J. L. Stilley.
Hayden City and Little Redstone—J. G. Gogley, Redstone—R. J. White.
West End—T. Patterson.
Carmichaels—G. W. Baker.
Waynesburg—Joseph H. Henry.
Hopewell and Simpson—W. L. McGrew.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Uniontown—J. Crooks.
Whitely—To be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.—L. R. BEACOM, P. E.

Smithfield street—A. B. Leonard.
Centenary—R. Hamilton.
Braddock's Fields—H. Morrow.
McKeesport—R. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—C. W. Scott.
Manchester—R. M. Freshwater.
Bellevernon—E. B. Griffith.
Brownsville—Jacob Bausell.
Bridgeport—H. J. Smith.
Uniontown—A. B. Castle.
Connellsville—T. M. Robinson.
West Newton—J. J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—Geo. Garrett, S. Wakefield.
Addison—S. T. Mitchell.
Ligonier—A. P. Leonard.
Unity—J. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Beaver and Conference Missionary, D. McIntire.
Donegal—John A. Hunter.
New Lexington—Sylvanus Lane.
Fayette City—D. J. Davis.
Youghiogheny—To be supplied.
Agent Book Depository—Book Depository at Pittsburgh, and member of the Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—H. SINSABAUGH, P. E.

Emory—W. A. Davidson; A. J. Rich, supernumerary.
Butler street—W. B. Watkins.
Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.
Oakland—R. M. Wood.
St. Paul's and Homewood—M. W. Dallas.
Wilkinsburg—Wesley Smith.
Turtle Creek—D. Lewis.
Irwin's—J. H. Conkle, J. W. Miles.
Miller's—John W. McIntyre.
Penn—S. Keenly.
Greensburg—W. W. Roup.
Latrobe—To be supplied.
New Derry—Asbury C. Johnston.
Blairsville—John Graham.
Livermore—Thomas J. Kurtz.
Indiana—M. J. Speer.
New Florence and Conver—Jno T. Riley.
Armagh—Jos. Pershing.
Johnstown—W. D. Stevens.
Johnstown—James A. Miller.
Wilmore—John S. Wakefield.
Beisano—To be supplied.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. MILLER, P. E.

Christ Church—To be supplied.
City Missions—J. C. High.
Union Centenary—J. J. McIlyar.
Tarentum—F. W. Verbeck.
Bethel—A. H. Norcross.
Union and Emory—J. R. Roller.
Millerstown—J. R. Gray.
Freeport—J. R. Uber.
Harmony—J. Z. Moore.
Butler—D. M. Hollister.
Kittanning—S. G. Miller.
Elderton—B. T. Thomas.
Dayton—John F. Core.
Mayfield—John A. Danks.
Mechanicsville and Greenville—Geo. Crook.
Princeville—S. Sands.
Apollo—C. W. Miller.
Sandy Creek—M. B. Pugh.
Smithport—A. L. Scott.
Brownsdale—Henry Long.
Leechburg—George Orbin.
Knox—Nelson Davis.
Worthington—To be supplied.
Dr. L. Peerbhoy—Agent Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Dr. Geo. Loomis—President of Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—J. W. BAKER, P. E.

Beaver Street—C. W. Smith.
North Avenue—J. M. Boyle.
North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Union M. E. Church—J. Kynett.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Sharpsburg—J. Wilson.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Davidson—Jos. E. Wright.
Peters Creek—G. H. Edwards.
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Brashville—J. L. Stilley.
Hayden City and Little Redstone—J. G. Gogley, Redstone—R. J. White.
West End—T. Patterson.
Carmichaels—G. W. Baker.
Waynesburg—Joseph H. Henry.
Hopewell and Simpson—W. L. McGrew.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Uniontown—J. Crooks.
Whitely—To be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.—L. R. BEACOM, P. E.

Smithfield street—A. B. Leonard.
Centenary—R. Hamilton.
Braddock's Fields—H. Morrow.
McKeesport—R. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—C. W. Scott.
Manchester—R. M. Freshwater.
Bellevernon—E. B. Griffith.
Brownsville—Jacob Bausell.
Bridgeport—H. J. Smith.
Uniontown—A. B. Castle.
Connellsville—T. M. Robinson.
West Newton—J. J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—Geo. Garrett, S. Wakefield.
Addison—S. T. Mitchell.
Ligonier—A. P. Leonard.
Unity—J. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Bedford and Conference Missionary, D. McIntire.
Donegal—John A. Hunter.
New Lexington—Sylvanus Lane.
Fayette City—D. J. Davis.
Youghiogheny—To be supplied.
Agent Book Depository—Book Depository at Pittsburgh, and member of the Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—H. SINSABAUGH, P. E.

Emory—W. A. Davidson; A. J. Rich, supernumerary.
Butler street—W. B. Watkins.
Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.
Oakland—R. M. Wood.
St. Paul's and Homewood—M. W. Dallas.
Wilkinsburg—Wesley Smith.
Turtle Creek—D. Lewis.
Irwin's—J. H. Conkle, J. W. Miles.
Miller's—John W. McIntyre.
Penn—S. Keenly.
Greensburg—W. W. Roup.
Latrobe—To be supplied.
New Derry—Asbury C. Johnston.
Blairsville—John Graham.
Livermore—Thomas J. Kurtz.
Indiana—M. J. Speer.
New Florence and Conver—Jno T. Riley.
Armagh—Jos. Pershing.
Johnstown—W. D. Stevens.
Johnstown—James A. Miller.
Wilmore—John S. Wakefield.
Beisano—To be supplied.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. MILLER, P. E.

Christ Church—To be supplied.
City Missions—J. C. High.
Union Centenary—J. J. McIlyar.
Tarentum—F. W. Verbeck.
Bethel—A. H. Norcross.
Union and Emory—J. R. Roller.
Millerstown—J. R. Gray.
Freeport—J. R. Uber.
Harmony—J. Z. Moore.
Butler—D. M. Hollister.
Kittanning—S. G. Miller.
Elderton—B. T. Thomas.
Dayton—John F. Core.
Mayfield—John A. Danks.
Mechanicsville and Greenville—Geo. Crook.
Princeville—S. Sands.
Apollo—C. W. Miller.
Sandy Creek—M. B. Pugh.
Smithport—A. L. Scott.
Brownsdale—Henry Long.
Leechburg—George Orbin.
Knox—Nelson Davis.
Worthington—To be supplied.
Dr. L. Peerbhoy—Agent Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Dr. Geo. Loomis—President of Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—J. W. BAKER, P. E.

Beaver Street—C. W. Smith.
North Avenue—J. M. Boyle.
North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Union M. E. Church—J. Kynett.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Sharpsburg—J. Wilson.
Canonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Davidson—Jos. E. Wright.
Peters Creek—G. H. Edwards.
Mt. Washington—M. S. Kendig.
Washington—A. B. Nicholson.
Shousetown—J. Dillon.
Pittsburgh—Chaplain to Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of Liberty Street Quarterly Conference.
A. L. Latshaw—Missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—HIRAM MILLER, P. E.

Wesley Chapel—Geo. W. Cranage.
Trinity—John McCleary.
Carson Street—E. Williams.
Birmingham—L. McGuire.
Western Church—David Hess.
Pine Run—W. P. Blackburn.
Monongahela City—S. H. Hickman.
Monongahela Circuit—James Mechem.
Elizabethtown—John Hunter.
California and Greenfield—W. Johnston.
Brashville—J. L. Stilley.
Hayden City and Little Redstone—J. G. Gogley, Redstone—R. J. White.
West End—T. Patterson.
Carmichaels—G. W. Baker.
Waynesburg—Joseph H. Henry.
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